

# The Victoria Times



YOUNG BRITISH COLUMBIA

CHRISTMAS  
1906

## FATALITY ON A RAILWAY CROSSING

### CLERGYMAN'S WIFE KILLED BY TRAIN

**Man Drowned in St. Lawrence River—Two Youths Believed to Have Perished While Skating.**

London, Ont., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Argo, wife of Rev. M. Argo, of Ivan, was instantly killed while crossing the railway track. She was in a sleigh with three others and noticed a fast train bearing down upon them. The driver whipped up his team, but Mrs. Argo apparently thought they would be caught, for she jumped immediately in front of the engine, and the whole train passed over her. The others escaped unharmed.

#### Man Drowned

Three River, Dec. 20.—Edmund Toupin, of Champlain, was drowned while returning home from Three Rivers. He left the road to drive along the shore of the St. Lawrence river. The ice moved out from the shore and the man and horse were lost. His cries attracted attention, but it was impossible to render assistance. He was 55 years of age, married and well off.

#### Probably Drowned

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 20.—It is feared that Norman Faudermer and Herbert Collins, two English youths employed as waiters at the Hamilton club, were drowned yesterday afternoon. They were skating on the bay where companions left them, understanding they were to follow immediately. When they left Faudermer and Collins started out towards the center of the bay, and have not been seen since.

#### Civic Ownership

St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 20.—The light, heat and power department made a splendid showing in its first year under civic ownership. After reserving \$5,000 for contingent account a surplus revenue of between \$10,000 and \$12,000 will be paid into the city treasury.

#### Rich Ore

Coombt, Ont., Dec. 20.—"Simply marvelous" is the way Milton Carr sizes the ore now in sight at Green Meachan. Large bodies of calcite and silver are exposed along the 400 feet of No. 1 vein. This ore will run as high as 4,000 ounces of silver to the ton. Mining experts say \$25,000 worth of ore was taken out yesterday afternoon and over \$10,000 worth this morning.

#### Grain

Winnipeg, Dec. 21.—The wheat marketed yesterday at the elevators on the C. P. R. lines amounted to 88,000 bushels, and other grains 16,000 bushels. The totals to date since September 1st are 40,415,000 and 4,555,000 bushels. Last year the figures for December 19th were 16,000 and 15,000 bushels, and the totals to the same date were 47,294,000 and 2,312,000 bushels.

#### Liberal Organizer

Winnipeg, Dec. 21.—It is understood that J. A. M. Stewart, general secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is to sever his connection with that company to superintend the work of organization for the Liberal party in Toronto.

#### Calgary Clearings

Calgary, Dec. 20.—The bank clearings for the week were \$1,452,460.

#### Government Telephones

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 21.—Arrangements for the construction of the first long link for the Alberta government telephone system have been practically completed. The public works department will be ready when the weather permits to go ahead with the construction of the line from Edmonton to Lloydminster.

#### THE SERVIAN THRONE

Delegates Have Tried to Induce Prince Arthur of Connaught to Accept Crown.

London, Dec. 19.—In connection with the recent rumors of a plot to place Prince Arthur of Connaught on the Servian throne, M. Mijatovich, ex-Servian minister to London, in a published interview, admits that twice within a year delegates from Belgrade have vainly endeavored to interest him in the proposal, asserting that King Peter would be induced to abdicate peacefully in favor of an English Prince. M. Mijatovich said he declined to have anything to do with such a fantastic suggestion, but declares there is a definite political party in Servia favoring a change in the dynasty.

#### TROUBLE BREWING

Gen. Alcantara Is Preparing to Fight for Presidency of Venezuela.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 20.—Latest Caracas advices indicate that President Castro cannot live more than a week longer. Should he die first Vice-President Gomez will assume the presidency and will be supported by a large section of the army. A large element of the country's population, however, supports President Castro who has been making strenuous but ineffectual efforts to secure peace in the country. General Alcantara has accumulated a large army and considerable war material, and is determined not to recognize Gomez but to raise a revolution and obtain the presidency. The rebel force headed by General Rafael Lontilla is daily increasing in strength. Outrages by bandits are increasing daily, and the country is threatened with anarchy.

#### CRATER COLLAPSES

Naples, Dec. 20.—Another portion of the crater of Mount Vesuvius fell in today and caused a great eruption of ashes, cinders and sand. There were no detonations or earth shocks. Later a rather heavy rain of ashes fell over Naples for 30 minutes. The volcano had been quiet for some time past. The crater on the side toward Pompeii fell in again, and the new crater caused consternation in the more populous quarters of the city, but calm was soon restored. Ashes continued to fall this evening over Portici, Torre Del Greco, Resina and Torre Annunziata.

#### STUDENTS EXPELLED.

Paris Seminary Has Been Closed—The Vatican and New Law.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The teachers and students of the famous St. Sulpice seminary here were expelled to-day. Their superior formally insisted that a policeman lay a hand on his shoulder as proof that violence had been used. A number of English, Irish and Scotch students also announced their intention of calling the attention of their embassy to the action of the authorities.

In several interior places troops were compelled to use force in entering the seminaries.

#### No Improvement.

Rome, Dec. 20.—A semi-official note issued by the Vatican to-day says that the text of the new French government bill amending the church and state separation bill of 1905 is as bad as the former regulations. "Being a maximum of oppression with a minimum appearance, and aggravates the position of the church in everything," this being apparent to the general public.

#### Officer Deceased.

Lille, France, Dec. 20.—A court-martial today tried and degraded Capt. A. G. Jones, for refusing to obey orders in the Chapel of St. John. Magnifico before the court said: "I am a Christian and I prefer to be shot here rather than commit a sacrilege. No one has the right to make me renounce the views I took at my first communion."

#### SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Prof. Koch Reports That Disease Has Killed Thousands of People.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—Prof. Koch, reporting from the Sese Islands, Victoria Nyanza, on his investigation of the so-called "sleeping sickness," the mortality from which has been so great that in many cases all the men in native villages have died, says he found that atosyl, a preparation of arsenic, is efficacious in treatment of the ailment. Prof. Koch has 300 packets in an abandoned mission house, loaned by the British government.

An idea of the ravages of the disease is given by the fact that the population of the Sese Islands has decreased from 20,000 in 1902 to 12,000.

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## ELECTION LAW TO BE AMENDED

### CHANGES WILL INCLUDE COMPULSORY VOTING

Representation Made Regarding the Tariff Being Considered—Trans-continental Ry. Shops.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—A bill to amend the election law is under consideration of the government. All the changes have not yet been decided upon, but compulsory voting will be one of them.

The Tariff.

Ministers have advised tariff delegations that they must end now. There has to be some finality to it. When the Commons assemble on February 2nd,

#### PARLIAMENT PROPOSED.

Members of Houses of Lords and Commons Will Reassemble on February 2nd.

London, Dec. 21.—The King's message proposing parliament was read in the House of Lords this afternoon by the members of both houses. It was a colorless recitation detailing the principal international agreements to which Great Britain had subscribed during the past two months, from the Algeciras convention to the treaty for the restriction of the liquor traffic in Africa. It mentioned the Transvaal and Orange River constitutions; expressing the hope that they will secure peace and prosperity in both colonies and contribute to the federation of South Africa.

Dealing with the legislative enactments of the House of Commons the message expressed regret at the unsettled difficulties surrounding the education question.

After the reading of the King's message the members of both houses of parliament separated until February 2nd.

SCHMITZ READY FOR TRIAL.

Announcement by Mayor of Frisco Came as Surprise to Abraham Ruef.

San Francisco, Dec. 21.—Starting testimony was given by Rudolph Spreckels in the proceedings before Superior Judge Dumaine in which Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz and Abraham Ruef are seeking to set aside the five indictments found against each of them for felony extortion.

Spreckels testified that Abraham Ruef had called upon him at the time of his trial to form a syndicate to take all the bonds thus authorized. Spreckels was unable to see what guarantee there was that, if a syndicate were formed, it could obtain a bond under the law they must be put up at public auction and sold to the highest bidder.

Ruef informed Spreckels, however, that he had called upon him at the time of his trial to form a syndicate to take all the bonds thus authorized, for he would have a general strike declared on the streets railroads and tie up the different lines. With San Francisco in this condition, he calculated that no outside capital would bid on the city's bonds and the syndicate would have a clear field.

Spreckels denied that he had ever been approached by Ruef to form a syndicate to take all the bonds thus authorized. Ruef was then asked if he would have a general strike declared on the streets railroads and tie up the different lines. With San Francisco in this condition, he calculated that no outside capital would bid on the city's bonds and the syndicate would have a clear field.

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# British Columbia Woods, and Their Treatment in the Interior Decoration of Victoria Homes.

Photos from Residence of D. H. Bale,  
Builder and Contractor, Elford Street,  
From His Own Designs.

In view of the growth of the city residentially, the pictures presented on this page will be found of greatest interest to all who contemplate erecting a home. They are supplied by D. H.

and varied results that may be attained from them.

In order to illustrate the many possibilities along this line an up-to-date bungalow is shown complete, it being

and convenient houses ever erected in British Columbia, as it is one of the most artistically arranged and finished houses in the city.

Discussing the many advantages of

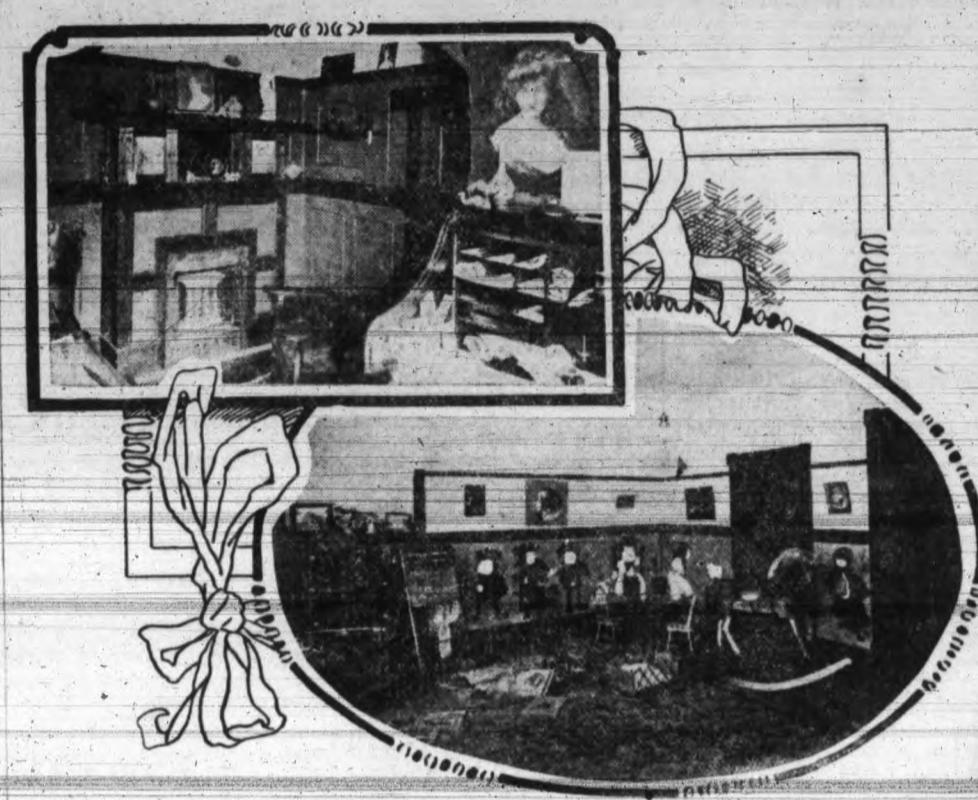
foundation with large cement columns running up to the second floor. The front portion of the building is cement blocked and the back is finished in woodwork. As a background in the gables are colored cement panels. The apex is finished with shingles. Under the house is a basement eight feet in height which has every convenience. There is a cement floor, soap stone laundry tubs and gas heating appliances.

The area covered by the house is 30 by 64 feet, and a large plaza is situated in front. This has been so arranged as to admit of big openings between the different columns and these may be closed in with awnings. Hammocks can be swung in almost any direction, while the spaciousness of the plaza makes it possible for holding afternoon teas, card parties, etc., the ladies deeming the quarters the most congenial at times in the whole house.

Before referring to the interior arrangements some space might be devoted to the surroundings. First of all a field stone wall encloses the front portion of the lot. Broad cement walks lead to the different entrances, to the basement and to one of the most essential features of outside arrangements, namely, a cement ash hopper which is built into the ground. This is not only useful as a matter of convenience but is a perfect safeguard against fire. The whole lot is laid off in a lawn, flower beds and shrubbery being worked in advantageously wherever the general design permits. The entrance is approached by means of an iron gate and broad cement steps, these leading to the plaza.

Still another little detail to which attention is seldom paid is that of a sand box for the children. This is filled with beach sand and is intended for the little folks to play in. There is a cement curbing around which keeps the sand off from the lawn. It is almost impossible to realize the enjoyment which the children get out of this innovation and the idea has but to be seen when the happy youngsters are in a trolley to realize its importance for healthfulness and amusement.

the use of native fir for building purposes. Mr. Bale says that this wood cannot be beaten even by the oak for finishing purposes, if given the proper treatment. But to get the best results the wood should first be steamed, then kiln dried and properly cleaned and polished. Then Maude's water stains



Den and Nursery.

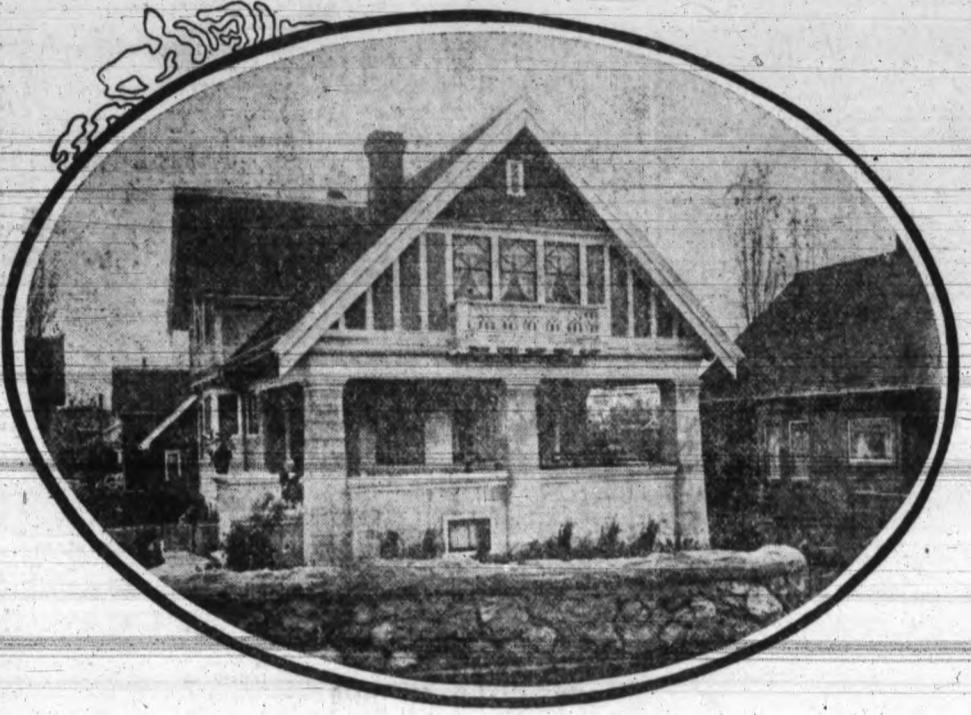
is by no means spoiled by being too cramped or lacking in that required degree of spaciousness that is always needed to give stateliness to the whole.

The old Dutch design which strongly commends itself to those who love the quiet, the practical and the comfortable has been followed in the breakfast room. The finish is in light

pictures which grace the wall may be mentioned as they will be recognized from the views published. There are "Old King Cole and His Three Fiddlers," "Humpty Dumpty Sat on the Wall," and "Humpty Dumpty Fell Off the Wall," "Whittington and His Cat," and "The Tower of London," "Little Bo Peep," "Red Riding Hood," and

door and the ceiling is painted a baby blue. The bathroom has a very broad rim with nickel belt fittings. The pedestal basin also has a broad apron. Both are white enamel while the other fixtures are of nickel.

All in all the home is one of the most charming and beautiful in Victoria and it could be copied with advantage by



Residence of D. H. Bale, Contractor, Elford Street.

Bale, one of the most progressive and successful builders in Victoria, whose work in the past few years stands in evidence of the modern ideas and artistic taste which he possesses. The views will further show the many ingenious purposes to which native woods may be applied and the very handsome

one which Mr. Bale has built for himself on Elford street. This structure as also the interior arrangements, are all the work of Mr. Bale both in the matter of designing and execution, and certainly show a handcraft second to none. Needless to say the pretty little dwelling is one of the most compact



Dining Room and Breakfast Room and Conservatory.

should be applied, this application to be followed by a coat of shellac, and later by four coats of varnish. Each of these coats should have ample time for drying and should be then rubbed. In the final rubbing a great deal of care should be used and the work should be done with oil and pumice stone. If all these things are adhered to the result should be a finish almost equal to that of a piano.

In the residence of Mr. Bale all the finishing has been done after this manner, and it has been the general comment of all who have seen it that they have never seen its equal. Mr. Bale has had mill men in the house who would not believe that the native fir could be so converted. The processes employed while not of Mr. Bale's own invention are comparatively new to builders, at least the methods of treatment as outlined are not carried out to the same extent by others.

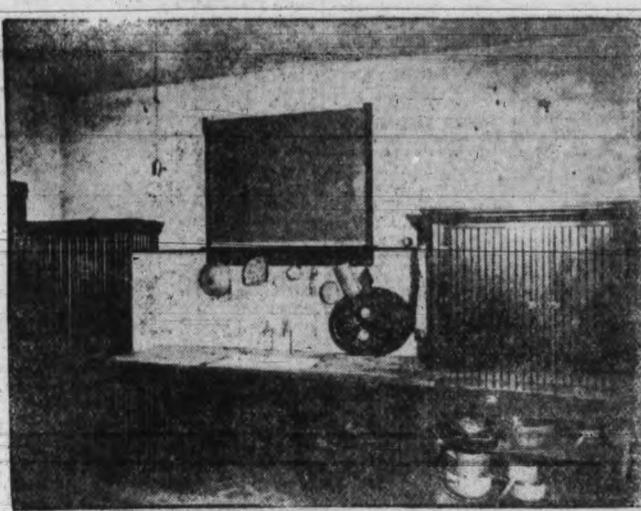
For the benefit of those who might wish to emulate Mr. Bale it might be stated that the bungalow which is here shown is built on a stone and cement

weathered oak, the wainscoting in dark wine-colored Fabri Wo No, the walls in two shades of terra cotta, the ceiling being a rich cream, the beams. There is a plate shelf running around the walls and between the beams are panels on which appear hand paintings of clusters of fruits of various kinds. The conservatory opens off this room and the effect suggests cheerfulness. The reception hall is finished in panelled walls and headed ceiling of dark weathered oak. There is a fireplace, mantel, bookcase and terra cotta tiles, also art lead work manufactured by Mr. Fox of the Victoria Glass Works. The main stairway off the hall, it will be observed, is elaborately finished. The woodwork is polished to a piano gloss and the floors throughout are in antique oak and polished. The end of the kitchen, which is shown, has an enamelled sink with tiling at the back and sides, a dresser and cupboard.

The den is on the second floor and is in Mission style, the walls being in green burlap, panelled with gold mouldings. There is a plate shelf at the top and the ceiling is finished in a rich cream color. A gas grate is built into the room.

The nursery is a large airy department with the walls and ceiling tinted into two shades of green. The lower parts of the walls will be seen have "Mother Goose" pictures, which were painted by Paul Beygraf. Chests of drawers are built into the walls for the children, also cupboards for the storage of their toys, this being calculated primarily for the purpose of teaching them tidiness. Some of the

those who as stated seek to build a residence for themselves in this city. The cost of the bungalow can hardly be given because Mr. Bale being a contractor has done a good deal of the work personally and his painstaking efforts can only be rewarded by the pleasure which he and his family must take out of the cosy home.



Kitchen.



Bathroom.



# Victoria's Weather is Finest in the World

## FACTORS WHICH MODIFY THE CLIMATE OF VICTORIA

By Arthur W. McCurdy—A Paper Read Before the  
Natural History Society of Victoria,  
November 19, 1906.

"How about your climate?" "Well, it is different from that of any other place that you have ever seen," and the new arrival in Victoria at once wants to know "How it is different, and why is it different?"

If he arrives in July or August, the warmest months of the year, he finds a mean temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and a rainfall of less than an inch per month. If he arrives in January or February, our coldest months, he finds a mean temperature of 40 degrees and a rainfall of less than three inches per month. There may be a light fall of snow, but it soon passes away.

In July and August he finds the grass brown and dry; in January and February it is green everywhere.

He, too, realizes that the climate of Victoria is different from that of any

weather bureau summary for that year, chart XIV.

	Highest.	Lowest.
Victoria	84	23
Winnipeg	87	33
Toronto	92	6
Montreal	87	12
Quebec	90	13
Sydney	88	13
Boston	94	0
New York	96	0
Washington, D. C.	95	5
Norfolk	95	12
Atlanta, Ga.	93	17
Jacksonville, Fla.	95	17
New Orleans	95	18
Orlando	98	11
Phoenix, Arizona	116	26
St. Louis, Mo.	96	26
Chicago	95	18
Salt Lake City	97	4
Sacramento	110	18
Portland, Ore.	99	17
Seattle	95	20

fall in Victoria for each month of 1905, and up to December 19th, 1906:

Month.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
January	2.89	4.50	2.27	2.90
February	2.27	1.80	1.80	...
March	1.80	1.21	1.46	...
April	1.21	0.21	0.46	...
May	2.81	1.81	...	...
June	1.06	.55	...	...
July	0.10	.16	...	...
August	1.21	.53	...	...
September	4.03	2.14	...	...
October	2.81	5.60	...	...
November	0.61	6.13	...	...
December	2.82	2.40	3.39	...
Totals	22.51	4.50	25.48	3.39

These remarkable conditions are so startling that we at once look to the geographic features surrounding Victoria for the answer to the question "Why is the climate different from that of any other place that we have ever seen?"

The accompanying map shows high mountain ranges at a distance of 40 to 100 miles from Victoria with an opening to the Pacific between the Olympic mountains and the mountains of Vancouver Island. In this opening lies the Strait of Juan de Fuca (20 miles wide), with lowlying lands and foothills on both sides of it. Through this gap in the mountain, the prevailing southwest, west, and northwest winds, modified by the temperature of the ocean (60 degrees F. in summer, and 45 degrees F. in winter), have free access to Victoria. They give us a tem-

winter, warm summer days and cool summer nights, and a minimum precipitation, are the following:

1. Our insular position.
2. The very uniform temperature of the Pacific to the west of us.
3. Prevailing westerly winds with free access to Victoria.

4. High mountain ranges situated at such distance that but little of the precipitation caused by them extends to Victoria.

5. The Olympic mountains modifying the south winds, and precipitating their moisture so that these winds reach us cool and dry.

6. Slight precipitation throughout a large portion of the year permitting abundant sunshine during those periods.

I may add that the climate of Victoria during July and August of the present year (1906) reminded me very much of that of the valley of the Nile during the months of January and February. The rays of the sun were about as hot, the air as dry, the nights as cool, and there was no little rain that it was hardly noticeable.

The Holly Has Its Home In Victoria.

With trembling fingers did we weave the holly round the Christmas hearth.—Tennyson.

In connection with the yuletide which is now close at hand it is interesting to note that the first mention of holly as a Christmas embellishment is a carol in its praise written about the year 1450. Since then, around this evergreen, history and common usage have piled up a host of superstitions; and experiment has also discovered that in this shrub or tree there exist qualities of such nutritive and medicinal character that it is indeed questionable if in the realm of nature there is such a sentimental and at the same time, such an interesting plant.

Of all the cities on the Pacific coast Victoria is most admirably situated by nature for the growth of the holly tree. Into this city the pioneers would seem to have carried that sentiment which holds such complete sway in the Old Country—the sentiment which teaches that Christmas without holly is like Hammer without the Prince of Denmark. For years the plant has been cultivated here, both in nurseries and in private gardens; and this year Victoria is the emporium which is supplying many of the coast cities with the festive decoration. During the past few days the Times has sent hundreds of souvenir boxes containing a few sprigs adorned with scarlet berries, all over the Dominion, and even further afield.

About this valuable and ornamental tree there have sprung up countless superstitions. But even in the Times Christmas pages there is not unlimited space, and it is only possible to mention a few.

In England—the home of the holly—in the county of Rutland, it is deemed unlucky to introduce the plant into a house before Christmas Eve. But in Berkshire, even a stranger superstition prevails. It is to the effect that, as the holly brought into the house is either smooth or rough, so the husband or wife in that house will be master. Not so very long ago in Germany the idea was vulgarly prevalent that consecrated twigs of the plant hung over a door were a protection against thunder. And this latter superstition is not so ludicrous when it is remembered that the name holly is derived from the word holy, and that it was so called because of its common usage in decorating churches at Christmas.

But holly has qualities which from a materialistic standpoint far transcend its sentimental value. The leaves of the tree when ground fine may be used medicinally in cases of gout and rheumatism. They may also be used as an astringent and as a tonic. The leaves and small branches chopped fine will do for feeding sheep, while the berries are manna to the birds when snow is on the ground. Although the leaves are inedible, when eaten they leave a mucilaginous, bitter and astringent taste in the mouth. The wood of the holly tree is almost as white as ivory and is very hard and white-grained. It is used by cabinet makers, turners, musical instrument makers, and also in wood engraving. Besides those uses already mentioned, holly is planted as a hedge, and owing to the fact that it easily slips well, it is often trimmed into ornamental trees, and in this fashion, and in grotesque shapes and forms of birds and animals, it adorns the gardens of many an Old Country hostelry.

Yet eminently useful as all these attributes are, at this season of the year, they are forgotten, or, if remembered, soon fade away before the sentimental usage which has been hallowed by by-gone ages. Man invariably pictures an ideal of Christmas in which the ever-green scarlet-berried tree plays no insignificant part. He pictures a snow-covered country with the light flaky particles falling amidst a profound silence, only broken at intervals by the sound of church bells. The air is cold, crisp and rarified. Around the windows of his snug and cosy home hop fluffy berries which adorn the home. Some tribute will be paid to that plant, which as long as the world lasts will be inseparably associated with Christmas Day.

The isothermal line of the minimum temperature of July of 35 degrees for

the ideal summer temperature is one where the mean maximum for the month of July during a long period of years is not in excess of 65 degrees Fahr.

Fahr.

The ideal winter temperature is one where the mean minimum for the month of January over a long period of years is as high as 35 degrees Fahr.

The ideal all the year climate is the one where both of these conditions obtain.

There is only one such spot in the world and that is in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, a few miles from Victoria, B. C.

By the mean maximum temperature of July is meant the average during the month of July of the highest temperatures obtained on each day of the month.

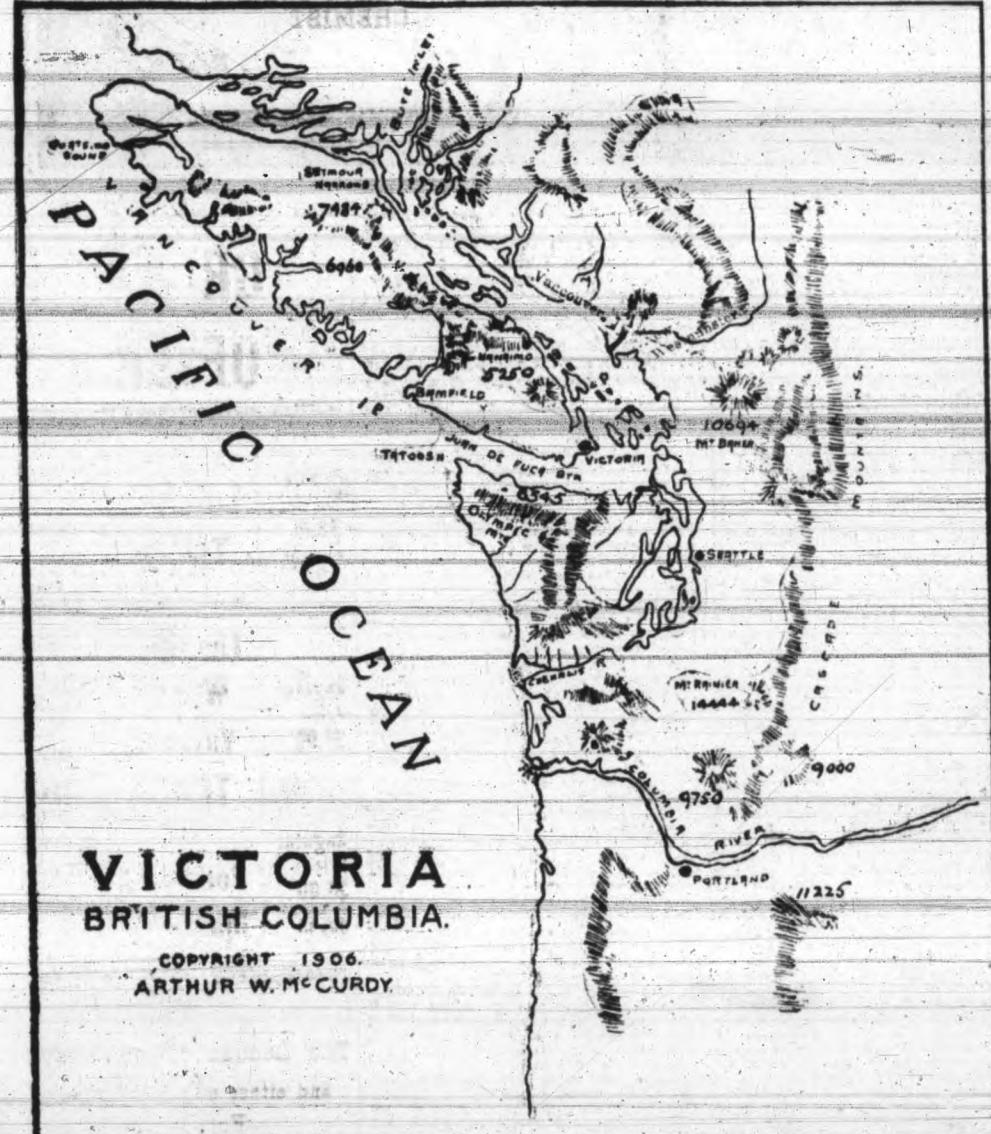
By the mean minimum temperature for January is meant an average of the coldest temperature attained each day in the month of January.

The United States weather bureau compiles these averages and has issued

## STRIKING FACTS REVEALED BY DATA OF WEATHER BUREAUS

By C. C. Chapman, of the Chapman Advertising Agency, and President Ad. Men's Association, Portland, Ore.

(Mont.), then up north through eastern British Columbia. This line in the central part of the United States is almost co-incident with the 35 degree line. Thus the central part of the United States represents what might be called climate at its worst, so far as extremes of hot and cold weather are concerned, while the city of Victoria represents climate at its best. The charts, etc., from which the above analysis is compiled can be obtained from the United States weather bureau at Washington, D. C., and from the department at Ottawa. (The foregoing remarkable article and



other place that he has ever seen. On the accompanying map of North America I have marked points having a mean temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit for July and August, and those having a mean temperature of 40 degrees for January and February, joining them by an isothermal line running from ocean to ocean.

The summer isotherm of 60 degrees after leaving Victoria enters the mainland north of Vancouver and runs inside the coast line as far north as the Yukon, then bending southeast, it passes south of Hudson Bay, north of Quebec, and enters the Atlantic in July and August; and north of it, it is colder.

The winter isotherm of 40 degrees after leaving Victoria, enters the mainland at Seattle and runs inside the coast line as far south as Phoenix, Arizona, then crossing the Southern States, enters the Atlantic at Norfolk, Virginia. South of this line it is warmer than in Victoria in January and February, and north of it is colder.

So that, on the Pacific coast in Victoria we find the temperature of Nova Scotia in summer, and that of Norfolk, Virginia, in winter. This is the more remarkable when we consider that Victoria is 150 miles further north than Sydney, and 700 miles further north than Norfolk.

In this connection it is interesting to glance at the absolute maximum and minimum surface temperatures of the following cities of North America for 1905 as reported in the United States

It will be noticed that all other cities mentioned have a higher temperature in summer than Victoria, and, with the exception of Phoenix, Arizona, have also a lower temperature in winter.

The following table affords a comparison of Victoria's average rain and snow fall with that of other Canadian cities for a 20 year period:

	Rain.	Snow.
Victoria	35.2	17.6
Winnipeg	45	49.4
Montreal	39.1	122.4
Sydney, N. S.	42.6	33.6

From the above it will be seen that the average rainfall of Victoria is similar to that of Montreal, Winnipeg being less and Sydney's greater, and that the snowfall of Victoria is one-seventh of that of Montreal, one-fifth of that of Sydney, and one-third of that of Winnipeg.

The following table gives the absolute rain and snow fall in inches during 1905 in:

	Rain.	Snow.
Victoria	33	5
Winnipeg	16	42
Montreal	25	139
Sydney	36	45
Boston	38	45
New York	38	58
Washington, D. C.	47	41
Norfolk, Va.	31	12

With the exception of Winnipeg, the rainfall in Victoria is less than in any other city mentioned, and Victoria's snowfall is the least of all.

To go still further into detail the following table gives the rain and snow

official reports showing them for the last thirty years. These figures are graphically presented in what are known as "Isothermal Charts." Isothermal means equal temperature. On these charts are shown isothermal lines or lines of equal temperature. These lines wind around in and out according to where the temperature is the same.

The isothermal line of the mean maximum temperature of July for thirty years passes across the American continent almost entirely in Canada. It barely touches the tip of the state of Maine, beginning as it does in New Brunswick and ending Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the province of Quebec, turning north to Hudson's Bay, skirting Saskatchewan and Alberta, and dropping almost south along the British Columbia coast, passing through Victoria, skirting the Olympics and the Washington coast, and dipping into Oregon for just a few miles.

The isothermal line of the minimum temperature of July of 35 degrees for

Victoria is a tourist and residential city.

While in the straits it crosses the mean summer temperature isothermal line and fixes one point on this hemisphere where this ideal temperature combination is achieved.

As a climatic contrast can be taken the isothermal line of 35 degrees covering the mean maximum temperature of July for the thirty years. This line passing near Washington (D. C.), Philadelphia, New York, Billings (Montana), passes near Denver and Cheyenne, up near Pocatello (Idaho), almost to Spokane, south through Walla Walla to Eastern Oregon and south through California, passing almost through Los Angeles. That is hot weather with a vengeance.

Then there is the cold weather line, being the isothermal line of 15 degrees above zero as the mean minimum temperature for January for thirty years, passing near Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Ottawa, Grand Haven, Chicago, Des Moines, Denver, Pocatello, Kaliapell

Sound skirting the Olympics and crossing the straits just southwest of Victoria.

While in the Pacific Advertising Men's Association at the recent gathering at Victoria, the subject seemed to be one of such importance to Victoria in its campaign for residents that he was asked by the Times to prepare for this paper a concise statement along the lines indicated. This Mr. Chapman has kindly done.

The accompanying chart has been kindly loaned to the Times for the purpose of illustrating the article by Arthur W. McCurdy of this city, who is making a study of the same subject.

Text and chart in conjunction form together, with a statement of precipitation, the best talking point for advertising for settlers possessed by any city in the world. —Ed.)

ALFRED BEIT'S HEIR.

Otto Beit, who has fallen heir to the greater portion of Alfred Beit's fortune, has decided to continue to reside in his own house on Belgrave Square, London, so that wants to see Alfred's \$5,000,000 palace-on Park Lane. When Beit was building this house his ground landlord, the Duke of Westminster, compelled him to have it only one story, as otherwise it would interfere

with the view across Hyde Park from the duke's own residence. The motor omnibus, however, has transformed Park Lane from a quiet, semi-sylvan thoroughfare into one of the noisiest and smelliest in London, greatly depreciating property along it.

An ounce of eggs produces 30,000 silk-worms.

# GRAIN TRADE BY PACIFIC ROUTE

## ALBERTA PRODUCERS SEEK THIS OUTLET

**Secretary of Dominion Commission is  
paying a short visit to Victoria  
to-day.**

(From Friday's Daily.)

J. R. Boyle, a member of the legislature of Alberta province, arrived in the city last evening, accompanied by his wife. He is staying at the Driard, and expects to get away this evening in order to be home for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Boyle, who is secretary of the grain commission appointed by the Dominion government, has taken a flying visit to Victoria from the mainland on the conclusion of the sittings of the commission in Vancouver. John Miller, of Indian Head, Saskatchewan chairman, and W. L. McNair, of Gladstone, Manitoba, other members of the commission, have left for their homes until after the holidays. G. E. Geldie, of Ayr, Ont., the only other member, is remaining in the West.

Mr. Boyle will not be able to attend all the sittings after the commission resumes in January owing to the fact that the legislature of Alberta opens in that month, and his legislative duties will occupy his attention.

A trip to the Pacific Coast was hurriedly made for the purpose of looking into the prospects of trans-Pacific shipping for the wheat of Alberta. It was felt by the producers in that province that with a rapid increase in the production there advantage might be taken of the proximity to the Pacific to find an outlet for the surplus. Not only was it felt that grain could be sent to the Oriental countries by this route, but it was suggested that a route for shipment to the British Isles might be established this way.

Mr. Boyle says that D. R. Kerr and Mr. Hall, an elevator man, gave evidence in Vancouver. The latter, who is well acquainted with the conditions, felt satisfied that something might be done in this matter. It was realized that this was a question solely of freight rates on the railway to the coast. The commission will take evidence later relative to rates, the officials of the C. P. R. being met when sittings are held at Winnipeg and Montreal.

The difference in distance between Alberta and Fort William, as compared with the intervening provinces and Fort William, would make a slight difference in freight rates. This, joined with the charges following the repeated handling of the grain by way of the Great Lakes, all taken from the profit of the western producer.

By the Pacific route there would be less handling, although the ocean haul would be greater.

After sittings in Canada the commission will visit Great Britain for the purpose of taking necessary evidence there relative to the grain trade.

## ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

**Special Music Will Be Given at Evensong  
To-Morrow.**

At evensong in St. John's church tomorrow evening there will be special choral services, including a solo by a cantata. "The Story of the incarnation," by J. V. Roberts, tenor and soprano solo, will be given, interwoven with psalms. A new sacred solo, "The Angels' Song," composed by the organist, G. Jennings Burnett, will be sung by Miss Winnifred Lungren. The programme follows:

Recitative—In That Day The Chief Recitative—The Lord Himself Shall Give You a Sign—Carol—Come, Thou Long Expected Jesus—Recitative—When the Fullness of Time Was Come—Carol—How Shall I Fly Meet Thee—Recitative—Jesus Was Born in Bethlehem—Organ—Pastoral—Recitative—And in the Angel of the Lord—Carol—Break Forth, O Beauteous Light—Recitative and Chorus—And the Angel Said—

Carols—His Right That Angels Thus Sing—Recitative—And It Came to Pass—Carol—We Have Seen Thy Natal Star Recitative—And, Lo, the Star Which They Saw—Carol—Brightest and Best—Recitative—Ye Know the Grace of Our Lord—Carol—Angels From the Realms of Glory—Vesper—Lord Keep Us Safe.

## AMUSEMENT ARCADE.

**First Place of Its Kind Was Opened on  
Douglas Street To-Day.**

To-day Victoria possesses its first amusement arcade. It was opened this morning at 111 Douglas street, and has been well patronized all day. Filled with most up-to-date electrical machines which are ready at a second's notice to serve up doses of entertainment in return for the slippery coin. The Arcade is just the place for Christmas shoppers to while away a pleasant half hour.

There are talking machines, mutoscopes and, greatest of all, the photophone, a marvelous machine which photographs you and delivers "the goods" in one minute. For the children there are amusing picture machines and for everybody there is something new and interesting. A cheap way of spending a little spare time is to spend it in the Arcade, where the coin inserted in the slot goes in quest of entertainment for you and in quest of

you ancestry. Well, if your ancestors still walk, they would probably thank you for it.

Blobbs—"In buying an automobile, be sure and get the best." Blobbs—"But now shall I know, which is the best?" Blobbs—"Oh! any one of the advertisements will tell you."—Philadelphia Record.

## DINNERS FOR THE POOR.

**Christmas Fare Provided by the Friendly Help Society.**

All yesterday afternoon and all this morning nimble fingers were busy performing the kindly office of packing Christmas hampers for the poor. The scene was the rooms of the Friendly Help Society. No less than fifty hampers have been dispatched to as many families, and by now the poverty-stricken of Victoria have Christmas dinners provided.

From end to end the city has been packed to discover the deserving poor. The aged, the sick, the widows, even those who are temporarily disabled through accidents have been remembered. To them have been sent hampers filled with staple groceries, new garments, books, and also for the children a variety of toys. And in addition to these a roast of meat will reach each family in time for Christmas day. In the hampers are the materials for providing the necessary puddings.

All this work has been performed by the ladies of the Friendly Help Society. Each of them has given a donation and the result of their united efforts will bring happiness into many a home.

This afternoon the rooms of the Friendly Help Society are closed, and it is hoped that no further Christmas donations will be sent there. They will be open again as usual on Wednesday, the 26th December. The monthly meeting of the society will take place on January 1st.

The secretary desires it to be known that the collects boxes in the stores have nothing to do with the society. She further gratefully acknowledges a donation of five tons of coal for the aged and Intern Women's Home from Lieutenant Governor Burnside, and a sum of \$5 from Mrs. C. F. Todd.

## MADE MEN'S FASHIONS UNIFORM.

**One Other Achievement of an International Tailoring System.**

In days gone by the man who went from Canada to New York found that his clothes were "passé"—were not in good style on Fifth Avenue. The man who travelled from the West to Montreal also felt distinctly "out of date" in matters of dress.

The establishment of semi-ready wardrobes in all the chief towns and cities of Canada has made men's fashion uniform throughout Canada. The frequent visits of the semi-ready chief designer to New York has also conquered the first-mentioned disadvantage for the traveller. When about to travel one can visit a semi-ready wardrobe and have a suit delivered finished in two hours. It is in correct style wherever he may go.

B. Williams & Co. are giving up ready-made clothing and recommending semi-ready to every one.

## A FRUITLESS SEARCH.

**Constables Munro and Wilkie Sought in Vain For the Indian Gun-a-Noot.**

Provincial Constable John Munro is at present enjoying a vacation in Vancouver, having returned from his fruitless chase after the Indian Gun-a-Noot, wanted for murder, in the wilds of the northern interior. The story of his exploit is told by the Vancouver News-Advertiser as follows:

"Three months and a half ago, in company with Constable Wilkie and three guides employed at Hazelton, he struck out from the latter place by canoe, and in this fashion journeyed as far as Tacla lake. There the canoes were abandoned as it was found impossible to continue the chase longer by water. Each man packed food and blankets on his back, and, provided with gun and snowshoes, they struck overland for Bear lake. Were gun-a-noots ever last reported to have been seen. The snow lay deep on the mountains and the progress was necessarily slow. The timbered country was thick with underbrush, which the travellers thrust aside with their hands, and in places fallen trees lay high as a house, and it was necessary to clamber over them. At last they scooped out a level place in the snow, and under a canvas top open at both ends they step while the stars shone down like tapers through the frosty air. As they travelled they shot porcupine and grouse, and in this manner were able to have a little fresh meat most of the time.

"As they journeyed on towards the mysterious land of the Babines they met Indian Agent Loring and Fisher Guardian Helgesen returning from an investigation of the fishery troubles there.

"Where the snow lay deep the constables used snow shoes, but when they came to a creek or river there was nothing for it but either to wade across or strike camp and make a raft. It was found necessary to raft across the Skeena in one place, and as the water was rapid and the channel perilous, the whole party had a narrow escape from being drowned. They journeyed thus through snow, over rocks and boulders and stumps along the snow-clad mountain passes into the 'Never-never land' for about 160 miles back from Hazelton. By this time their food was running short, and the elusive Gun-a-Noot seemed to be as far off as ever, so that the travellers had no choice but to return, though they did so with reluctance as all felt that the winter, with itsreadable footprints in the snow was the best time for such a quest.

"After an absence of about three months and a half they returned to Hazelton in the manner they had gone out. Constable Munro got orders to return to Vancouver, but Constable Wilkie will probably remain for the winter in Hazelton."

## ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Quite a romance attached to a wedding which took place the other day at Boxley, near Maidstone.

Under the will of the late Major Wavellis Best, of Boxley, who died recently, £15,000 was bequeathed to his cousin and niece, who had resided with him, on condition that they were married within one year from July last.

The wedding naturally excited considerable interest, as the terms of the will were well known. Flags were freely displayed, and a triumphal arch was erected by the villagers.

The bridegroom was Richard Mawdew Best, grandson of the late Colonel Best, of the Cameron Highlanders, and the bride, Miss Annie Maria Shaw.

## BRITISH MINERALS.

The value of the minerals raised in the mines and quarries of the United Kingdom during last year, according to a blue book just issued, was £95,870,723.

"Of this amount by far the largest proportion was coal, of which the total output amounted to 236,128,836 tons, valued at £29,668,553.

The value of the metals obtained by smelting from the ores raised from the mines was £16,245,362—nearly £2,000,000 more than in the previous year.

# CHRISTMAS LULL IN REALTY MARKET

## GORE ACREAGE IS STILL IN DEMAND

**Gordon Head and Mountain View Districts Much Sought After—North-west Farmers Invest.**

Christmas has at length made itself in the realty market. The tide of investors has decreased in volume, but at the same time agents in the city looked upon the present lull as inevitable.

Sir Ian Hamilton's Report—The Co-operation of Infantry and Artillery.

Lieut-General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the southern command, has issued his remarks on the training of all arms in his command during 1906. In view of General Hamilton's recognized high powers of observation and his recent experiences in Manchuria, and with continental armies, says the London Times, his judicial reflections on the training of British troops are of extreme interest and value. With regard to cavalry and artillery Sir Ian Hamilton says: "Compared with foreign cavalry the British regiments possess a very distinct advantage in the physique and build of the rank and file who though possibly a little on the big side, from the point of view of their horses, are otherwise exceptionally well equipped by nature to become good riders. Their long limbs and flat thighs give them in this respect an advantage over some other nations."

Sir Ian Hamilton has much to say on the training of field artillery and the scientific practice of indirect fire and the co-operation of the two arms, as the following explains: "Although hardly a field day was suffered to pass without stress being laid upon the necessity for close co-operation between the infantry and artillery, yet so far this weighty tactical problem has been insufficiently studied, and remains to some extent unsolved. It is greatly to be desired that commanders should lay the same stress upon it as did Gen. Baron Oku, commanding the second Manchurian army, when he said: 'No cannonade until the infantry begins to take up its position for attack. It is mere waste of ammunition, and an encouragement to an entrenched enemy to fire at him before the commencement of the advance with any but high angle howitzer fire.'

Through this firm J. L. Beckwith and G. R. Talbot have jointly purchased twenty-six lots on Cook street. This property comprises four and a half acres and realized a sum of \$9,000.

Three acres of the Dickenson estate, on Moss street, have been bought up by W. A. Gleason, a local contractor. A sum of \$6,000 changed hands over this transaction.

An interesting sale is reported on the upper reaches of the Gorge. This was the purchase of three acres by David Wilson, M. P. P. for Westhouse, Manitoba. The property is adaptable either for residential or commercial purposes. The sale was negotiated for \$6,000.

W. C. Pidcock has bought one and a third acres on Denman street near the Jubilee hospital. This acreage realized \$17,000.

A small acre of land in the Gorge was purchased by a local investor. Lots 12 and 13 of the Fairfield estate, comprising two and a half acres, were sold yesterday for \$3,000.

All the above transactions passed through the hands of Bond & Clark.

This is a large and increasing volume of inquiry for acreage in the Gordon Head and Mountain View districts.

Already several pieces of property have been snapped up in these neighborhoods. In nearly every instance the purchasers are retired

Northwestern farmers, who intend using the land for the purposes of fruit growing.

The land on the market, a large amount of which is handled by Beaumont Boggs, is carefully selected, and brings in about \$900 per acre.

Robert Clark, who has leased the saloon in the Vernon block, at the corner of Douglas and View street, now known as the Carlton saloon, has travelled a long distance to take up his residence in Victoria. As long ago as 1904, when Mr. Clark was returning from the Klondike, he stayed a few days in this city, and then he made up his mind to return here in a few months and settle. However, the unexpected duration of the South African war, in which Mr. Clark took part, upset his plans, and it was not till September last that he was able, together with Mrs. Clarke and family to start for this city. Mr. Clark has had considerable experience in the management of hotels, having been proprietor of several leading hotels in South Africa, notably the Craven and the King's at Kimberley. He trusts by conducting his present place on the very best lines to receive the support of the gentlemen of the business quarter, for whose requirements he intends, specially to cater. The premises will be known as the Carlton saloon and Lounge.

A caterpillar's eye cannot see at a greater distance than 2-ths of an inch.

The Scots Greys possess more captured flags than any other British regiment.

The Times has heretofore emphasized the importance of Victoria's landscape scenes, but in view of the great number of North-westerns now flocking in this direction, it will not be amiss perhaps to again draw attention to the great potentialities of climate here to be found. The picture shows that of a mass of bloom in a bulb farm owned by Messrs. Wallace & Wollaston, at

## The Cariboo Trail

E. Pauline Johnson in Toronto Saturday Night.

## TEACHER'S CONVENTION.

**Annual Gathering of Pacific Coast Association to be Held in New Westminster.**

F. H. Eaton, M. A., superintendent of city schools, requests all teachers who purpose attending the annual convention of the Pacific Coast Teachers' Association, to be held in New Westminster, on the 7th and 8th prox, to notify him early in order to allow of arrangements being made for the event.

The convention will be held in St. George's hall, in the Royal City, and will open at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 7th January, and will close the following evening. Special rates will be allowed by the C. P. R., Great Northern and R. C. E. railway to those attending, but to enjoy this advantage tickets must be purchased three days before the convention. The full programme for the meeting is as follows:

Monday, January 7th.

First Session, 10 a. m.—

1. President's address.

2. Enrollment of members.

3. General business.

4. New School Act. A. C. Stewart.

Second Session, 2 p. m.—

1. Election of officers.

2. Drawing—John Kyle. Discussion opened by Mr. Dunnill.

3. Piano Solo—Miss Claxton. C. M. College.

4. Early B. C. History—F. W. Howay.

Third Session, 7.30 p. m.—

1. Selection by orchestra.

2. On the Making of the Old World College—A. E. W. Salt.

3. Song—Mrs. C. H. Watson.

4. Address—Dr. Fagan.

Reception to visiting teachers.

Orchestra. Refreshments.

Tuesday, January 8th.

Fourth Session, 10 a. m.—

1. Domestic Science—Miss Perry, of Vancouver. Discussion led by Miss W. McKeand.

2. Entomology—Mr. Harvey, of Queen's school, Vancouver.

3. Nature Study as Taught in Public Schools—Robert Sparling. Discussion led by J. G. Lister and G. W. Clark.

Fifth Session, 2 p. m.—

1. The Teacher and Discipline—E. R. McMillan. Discussion led by D. Robinson and E. W. Murphy.

2. Piano Solo—Miss V. Vanier.

3. Drama Work—Miss M. E. Winter. Discussion led by Miss A. M. Newson and Miss B. McFarlane.

## LUMPKINS' CHRISTMAS EVE

Twas the week before Christmas, on Lumpkin's Head.  
And each joy for saucers from Ashville to Mane.  
Looked forward to "dances" at Lumpkin's abode  
In the w<sup>th</sup> of a sycamore tree and a fence—  
For the year had dealt kindly with Lumpkin, good soul.  
He planned to the bone price for his roof or the hoof  
His past-potter transpired a peerless son!  
And the snowdrifts were down from his new shingle roof.  
So the fife-blowers and stag-givers up road and down,  
From village to town—  
And hard-sodded heads, cross lots and o'er trail  
By meadow and vale,  
Bore unbroken bidding to come, one and all  
To Lumpkin's Hall!

And Lumpkin the while? Sure a busier lad  
Never waded in energy up to the neck  
He had Rogers and Rockefeller all to the bad  
When it came down to system, and slackening the deck.  
Napoleon himself, with his tactics and such—  
Was a mud pup to Lumpkin, a tyro, a pip—  
When he got down to work with a pen in his clutch  
And sending off wires at two dollars a clip.  
There was things to be ordered from East and from West  
And all of the best!  
Decorations and dishes, and doilies, and dress  
C. O. D. per express  
Not to mention tinned fruit, bottled goods, and a host  
Of such truck from the coast.

There was music from Loopeeps, engag'd weeks ahead

With a bagpiper extra, for Lumpkin's frau  
Claimed kin with a Tyee wha' Wailiased an' bled  
At the head of his tribe in Pitlochry! Here's How!

There was fiddlers for white folk—and per Wimpees

A big Gramaphone with four dozen treah plates

All chuck full of Chopin, Caruso and Gretz

And the warmest con songs from the Southern States.

There was barrels of beer—just enough and no more,

To lighten a floor

Where occasional splinters stuck up thru' the wax

Or wire nails and tacks

Protruded like fish hooks from wainscot and wall

Of Lumpkin's Hall!

For the Hall was a hay barn, done up to the nines.

In a dress suit disguise of pink cheese cloth and ruffe,

With Hoop-a-dee mottoes of spruce twigs and vines

Shouting sentiments loaded with Xmas and Yule!

You can't talk about Dickensian Barnaby Rudge

Or Washington Irving at Bracebridge Hall

But for real Christmas Spirit Frumenti, Oh, fudge!

Then Thackeray writers ain't in it at all

With Lumpkin arisin' by the pallid moonlight

To fix things right

With a sheep slaughtered here and a piggy stuck there,

Or a plump fond pair

Of Turkeys unfeathered, drawn, quartered and hung

Their last song sung.

Twas the day before Christmas, and all was in hand

For the grub (wet-and-dry) was at last all in store—

The fiddlers and piper and Loopeeps' brass band

Had arrived in good time, playing soles galore.

The Barn was plum ready to burst into bloom

At the touch of a match, and the Houle was a dream

Of Lumpkin's game dev'ly, for night ever so long

Was laden with chicken, mince pie and ice cream,

For, a dance in the Barn, was the tariff outlined

In Lumpkin's mind

Then across for a pork and plum pudding carouse

In the garnished House

Then dance, and dine, and dance again. Then dance and eat

And again, repeat!

Twas the night before Christmas. A glorious theng

Was pickin' their partners to open the dance.

Such a gorgeous smute of wine, woman an' song

Was never looked up by none, save some cozy from France.

With school ma'ms and Misses and maid's

All waitin' with programmes for to round up and brand

Their pick of the deck from the two spot of spades:

Up to Ace high in hearts in the strains of the band.

An' just when the last bashtful keef is corated

And parade is called—

Here comes Trusty Jones a drivin' the up express

In his evenin' dress

And bearing a hamper, large and fat and round

Mabbe thirty pound!

It's addressed to Ma'am Lumpkin, and prepaid O. K.

And it comes frae Pitlochry in Scotland, N. B.

From the chief of the tribe of the clansmen so gay

And her pride at the gift it was pretty to see—

The box is soon opened, and tilted, and out!

Falls a great bawny football that rolls down the Hall

To the feet of the Piper, who skreighs with a shout—

"Tis the Haggis, mair certie!" and weeps over the hall.

Then lifts and places it with what care he's able

Upon a table

And loudly, fondly begs of Lumpkin's wife

A carving knife

To cut the creature's rind. 'Tis made, he says, of tripe—

To see if it be ripe.

Twas the night before Christmas, but when, with a splash

That live bomb exploded at tough of cold steel

One thought 'twas the last night of ali—for the hash

Or pyridge, that burst from the odorous peet,

Gushed forth in a deluge that threatened to pour

Desecration and death on Maid, Matron and Bride,

Each Jai kissed his lassie a thousand times o'er

Then—"Remember the Ladys and Babies," he cried,

And dauntless as Britons in peril they sprang

The whole male shangha

Straight at the rolling avalanche of frenzied food.

(Some called it good),

And pausing not in quest of shovel, pail or cup

Ate the Haggis up!

Twas the night before Christmas, and Ired from the fear

Of a horrid noise and milky water-like

Man, woman and Handmaiden turned with a cheer

To waltz to the fiddles, but strange to relate

Instead of the "Beautiful Blue Danube" each how

Scraped out a suprisingly harmonious peal

Of something like "Green grow the radishes, oh!"

And the three step panned out as a bold Scottish Reel,

Spoke thro' his nose—

And low to his partner's whisper, dancing by

Whispered "Hoos, ay!"

In fact the whole bunch that had eaten hotch potch

Had all gone Scotch!

Twas the night afore Christmas, The Hoose, but an' ben

Was thrantit wi' lassies batch soppie air cauth—

An' gey gallant laddies; tho' aithin' ye'll

In the wee sunshie oors here an' sonder a youth

Was a bit over muckle imbued in the brew

But nothing to fash about—Lumpkin, daft loon,

Was a alits at ainch—an' his weel faurit doo'

Wi' reel, Jig an' Schottish jounced out of her shoon

An' the Pipe wi' phibree an' slogan as a

Madison down the Hill.

Ca'n the tunes, frae "Charlin' Ower the Sea"

To "Bonnie Dundee".

Twill the morn's morn brak up the fechtin' line

Wi' "Auld Lang Sye."

DENIZEN.

QUEEN'S ACADEMY.  
Tales of Home in Connection With This  
Year's Work During Past Term.

Queen's Academy closed for the holidays on Thursday. The exercises were suspended but of a practical nature. The Academy, as written by the senior pupils, was read in a most creditable manner by Miss Mabel Elberta, while the Junior Journal was equally well read by Miss D. Ogilvy Irving. Every composition appearing in these numbers was written in the schoolroom, thus insuring originality.

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# Victoria: The Los Angeles of Canada.

Where the past jostles with progress Victoria and Los Angeles are the two cities of the Pacific coast most alike in potentialities and environment. The latter has led the way, but the capital of British Columbia is a worthy follower, and has better opportunities, more abundant resources, than her sister-city to the south. Both have clinging memories of the past surrounding them. The capital of Southern California nestles round the old mission church of Our Lady of the Angels, while Victoria found its being surrounding Fort Vancouver, the Hudson's Bay Company fort, the location of which is perpetuated in the names of several streets in the vicinity. Victoria has been well termed

## The Los Angeles of Canada.

The history of the two cities is singularly alike. Both had their inception in assemblage of Indians; in the California city for the purpose of religious instruction, here for the purpose of trade. Gradually, in the vicinity of each arose a hamlet where the modest requirements of incoming settlers were met by pioneer storekeepers and mechanics. This, by gradual advancement brought about a medium-sized town that, for a time, rested in quietude dragging on existence in a somnolent old world way. It is true

in many places fallen into disrepair and practically become impassable.

This is not the case with the main highway from Victoria, the road to Naimo—another link with the past—as it is used every day in the year, and therefore is a much better asset than its southern counterpart.

"Beautiful for situation," describes each city equally well. Though Los Angeles boasts its palms and olive trees; Victoria has its oaks and firs that, to those who enjoy artistic disorder of form are more pleasing than the absolute symmetry of those subtropical trees that have been termed vegetable feathers. Each city has horticultural wealth at its back. Los Angeles is the centre of an orange raising district. Victoria is gradually becoming known as the outlet of a large extent of country where every fruit of the temperate zone can be grown in the highest perfection. But, in this respect, the sister city has about reached its zenith while the potentiality of the Saanich peninsula and other districts surrounding Victoria are, even now, hardly recognized. This, however, is a source of future greatness that need not be dwelt upon here.

The most remarkable collateral feature between the two cities only became evident within the past few

and certainly none in North America, can equal. In spring, summer, autumn and winter there are scenes of beauty to be admired. Both nature and art have their efficient part in securing this result and one, by the hand of Providence, and the other by the aid of man have in the vicinity of Victoria almost perfect exemplification. As yet nature has played the predominant part and, in most instances, any attempt to improve upon it would be "to gild the lily, to adorn the rose."

Victoria has certainly one advantage that Los Angeles can never equal. Its beauty is not limited to landscapes; every momentary change on the surface of the ocean can be enjoyed here while the city to the south is a considerable distance from the realm of Father Neptune. As a result, the breezes are laden with ozone and have that invigorating effect so dear to those who love the life of the open. Situated as Victoria is, at the southernmost extremity of the island, most of the rain-laden clouds driven east across the Pacific pass harmlessly over it to be unburdened by dashing against the mountains and deluge less favored localities on the mainland coast.

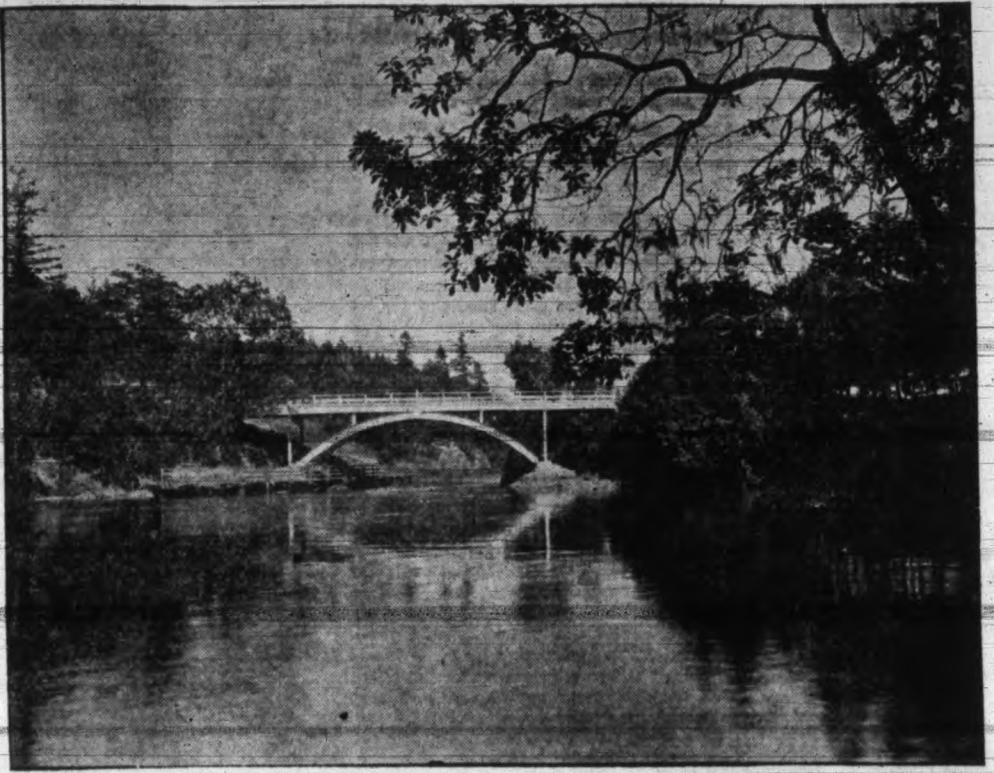
The manifold changes in sea and sky can nowhere be seen better than near Victoria. Whether the mood of the old

set. No wonder many visitors have to taste the water to be convinced that it is salt. There is an air of peace pervading all the surroundings that is reminiscent rather of a quiet English backwater than an arm of the sea. As the sun sinks slowly in the West, gold, crimson and purple paint the sky, to be reflected in an exact similitude on the calm surface of the water. The canoes and skiffs drift slowly at the will of the erratic currents, while the merry mariners sing gaily to the accompaniment of the mandolin and guitar. And the swimmers add their quota to the gaiety. The splashing, the laughter, the shouts at each natural escapade, each give added charm to all who wish the many berries of the forest and hedgerows. But, it is not the sere and yellow that is everywhere apparent; it is a sunset effect recorded for a few weeks on the leaves that were recently verdant. Though the evergreens—the native cedars and the imported laurels and holmies retain their foliage all the year round there are many denizens of the forest and shrubbery that bid adieu for a sea-

immediately upon completion and, a most pleasing fact, there is no undue crowding of houses together. Each section of the city where the wealthier classes congregate several acres of beautifully laid out grounds usually enhance the attractiveness of each location. There is an air of permanence, totally disassociated from the transitory generally conceived inseparable

## Christmas Comes

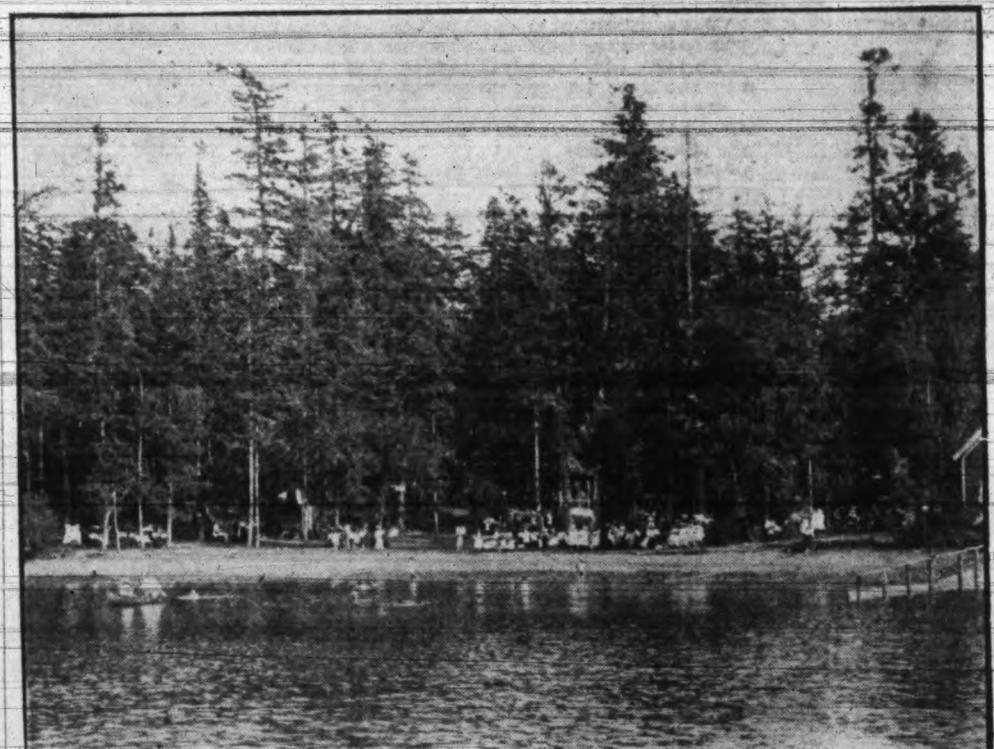
with its attendant festive gatherings. Many a garden contributes roses and



THE GORGE, VICTORIA—A REVERSIBLE WATERFALL, FORMED BY THE EBB AND FLOW OF THE TIDE—A FAVORITE HAUNT.

Photo by Fleming Bros.

son in a blaze of fiery splendor—a worthy prediction that phoenix-like they will revive again with the coming spring. Canada's proud emblem, the maple, is queen in her departing glory. The soft green of her leaves becomes a splashed fire with crimson when they are brilliant touches of gold, of brown and even bronze. When the final stroke is reached and no hue is apparent but the yellow of a January wing, each leaf drops to mother earth having done its duty for a season. Here and there, generally on the hills, a beach in the autumn, training along the ground various berry vines turn to crimson, then almost black and finally drift away from the parent stem. Other flowers grow in the open to from a city of the West. This permanency is accentuated by the vigor with which the construction of concrete sidewalks is being pursued throughout Victoria. Almost in a week the old boards disappear to be replaced by pedestrian ways that for cleanliness and aspect of finality are not approached by any city on the Pacific coast. The general construction of these under the local improvement system further evidences the intention of property owners to stay with Victoria. These improvements are not made at the will of the municipality, but at the request of those who pay for them; the British uniforms recalls, if it be that residents of Victoria generally



THE GORGE PARK AND BEACH—THE NEW RECREATION GROVE RECENTLY OPENED BY THE B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., SHOWING CHILDREN'S BATHING GROUNDS.

Photo by Fleming Bros.

And this is the season of activity for the farmers and fruit growers. Waving fields of corn and oats are ready for the reaper.

## Masses of Luscious Fruit

Nature Has Been Equally Prolific.

The columbine, apt emblem of British Columbia, rears its stately head in many a nook and corner. Even the orchid is not without representation.

Throughout the surrounding district there is to be found, on many a rocky eminence, a diminutive variety of this vegetable parasite, royal purple and deep gold, that looks like a gloxinia in miniature. The trillium is recognized by its sweet scent; the meadow sweet is found everywhere. Small yellow and purple pansies, lupins both white and mauve, foxgloves of several colors, these and many more enliven with touches of different hue shady glades or open meadows. Ferns are everywhere. The polypodium runs its snake-like roots through the masses covering fallen timbers, the beech fern is found in many localities, while the bracken is so prolific as to almost become a nuisance. In both garden and woodland Victoria is crowned with blossoms throughout the summer. One color melts into another in almost bewitching diversity. No wonder all who have seen these things once wish to return and view them again.

With the fall of the year comes a change. This season is one of brown,

yellow and crimson except where na-

ture, ever beneficent in this favored clime, sees fit to bestow for gathering

necessary, the fact that British Columbia is connected in common with the whole of Canada, by the unseen links of patriotism, loyalty and historical association, yet even by birth in very many instances, with the grand old mother land. As Kipling says in his "Song of the English,"

"From East to West the circling world lies.

From East to West our land-locked blue;

From East to West the tested chain holds fast;

The well-forged link rings true."

The above imperfectly tells the story of why Victoria is becoming

The Great Tourist Resort

and residential city of Canada. No

statistics are available as to the actual

number of new arrivals during the pre-

sent year, but even the most cursory

observer is struck by the large num-

ber of new homes erected in the city

since the opening of 1906. And there

has not been an instance of what might

be termed speculative building. Every

residence erected has been occupied

are determined to keep their abiding place in the forefront of cities beautiful has been shown in many ways during the present year. The acquisition, by popular vote, of

Two More Park Sites

assures adequate provision forever of suitable breathing spaces for a much larger city than at present exists.

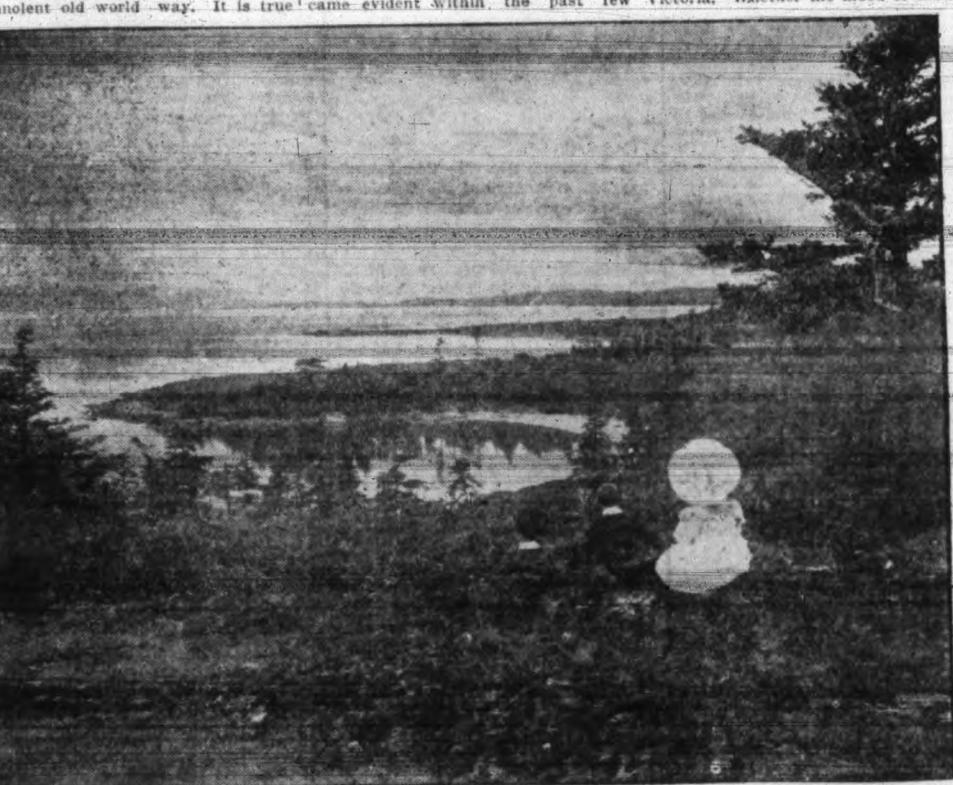
North Ward park, just opened to public use, primarily as a place of recreation for the children, gives to that portion of the city the necessary ac-

commodation in this respect. A permanent house for the Agricultural Association has also been secured. Bowker park, including the exhibition buildings and race track, under municipal supervision will undergo a rapid improve-

ment that was impossible under other auspices. The climate of Victoria has always attracted lovers of horseflesh, stamping the city as one of the most favored winter training quarters on the continent. Up to the present, out-

side a couple of private courses, there

has been no suitable place near the city where owners of aspirants for turf



BAY AND HEADLANDS—FOUL BAY, VICTORIA, FROM SHOTBOLT'S HILL—ROSS BAY AND CLOVER POINT IN THE DISTANCE.

Photo by Fleming Bros.

that Victoria enjoyed, during the gold fever, an accession of prosperity that was not repeated in Los Angeles, but this, after all, was evanescent, and, speaking truthfully, the second stage of Victoria was worse than the first.

But, from the absence of rush in business, in both cities there arose a realization of beautiful environment that was destined, within a very short time, to become one of the most important factors in producing an increase of population and world-wide reputation. Both cities—one in Canada and the other in the United States—are worthy.

**Capitals of the Land of Outdoors.**

There is another similarity between Victoria and Los Angeles that should not be omitted. It is the presence of an historical road, stretching through long tracts of country, "El Camino Real," the highway of the King, connects many of the old California missions, including Los Angeles, but it has

been placid or terrible, this season of storm or ineffable peace of a calm or the hither and thither choppiness of a light breeze, when sweet birds along

merely outlined against the sombre arsenals of the far away mountains, Victorians every day and visitors during their sojourn can gather this enjoyment to the full. When the wind whistles through the trees and the fancied roar of the surf calls those who love the contest between the elemental forces of earth and water, of rock and flowing sea an hour on the uplands at Gordon Head will satisfy the craving to the utmost. Or, even nearer the city, though with a somewhat far away view, the spray is distinctly visible.

**Dainty Perfume in the Air.**

In the garden the violet, though past its earlier freshness, still spreads the fragrance that attracts the searcher to its hiding place. The narcissus, too, adds another note of perfume and the snowdrop and many other harbingers of summer combine to make a veritable orchestra of praise for those who use Dr. Ewer's quaint conceit, are able to hear through the nose."

Summer, with all its rainbow-hued radiance, crowns the year with glory for the city beautiful—Victoria. It is then the rose, pride of this little bit of England, on the shore of the Pacific, comes forth in all its floral splendor. To detail the flowers grown in Victoria gardens would expand the catalogue. None are probable that something fragrant can. Siven the house lot, the window and the table, with butterfly-like grace the sweet perfume bends gracefully to each passing breeze. Almost every hue known to the eyes of men is somewhere represented, from snowy white to a bronze or purple that are almost black, and through all ranges of reddish tints from the faintest pink to the darkest crimson. There is a blue that rivals the azure of the sky and others that recall the haze seen in summer on a mountain top. And so on through the whole category.

**In the Fields.**

**Nature Has Been Equally Prolific.**

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Throughout the surrounding district there is to be found, on many a rocky eminence, a diminutive variety of this vegetable parasite, royal purple and deep gold, that looks like a gloxinia in miniature. The trillium is recognized by its sweet scent; the meadow sweet is found everywhere. Small yellow and purple pansies, lupins both white and mauve, foxgloves of several colors, these and many more enliven with touches of different hue shady glades or open meadows. Ferns are everywhere. The polypodium runs its snake-like roots through the masses covering fallen timbers, the beech fern is found in many localities, while the bracken is so prolific as to almost become a nuisance.

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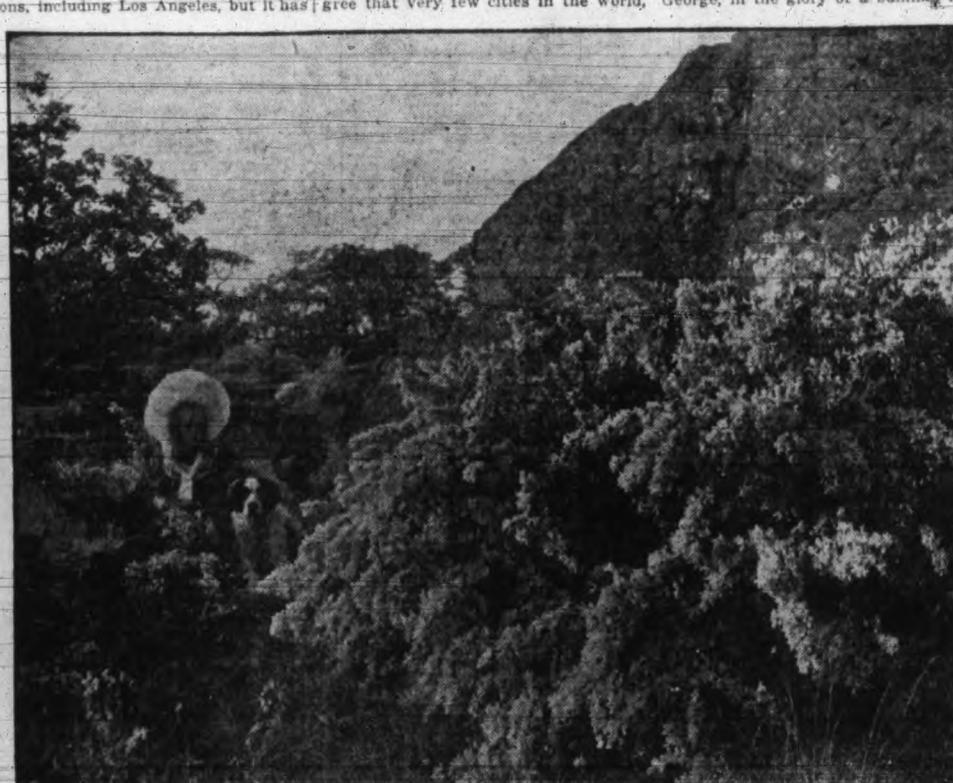


Photo by Fleming Bros.

THE GLORY OF THE BROOM—A SPECIMEN OF THE SPLENDID SHRUBS WHICH HEDGE VICTORIA DRIVES AND WHICH IN SPRING FORM "BILLOWS OF BLOOM."

honors could exercise their strings. The purchase of the park mentioned by the corporation entirely removes this difficulty; all that now remains necessary is the expenditure of a little money to place the race track in first class condition. This will most assuredly be forthcoming.

But, after all, the old Hudson's Bay park at Beacon Hill will always be the great open spot of Victoria. When Sir James Douglas, away back in 1852, set aside this land for public use, Victoria was a small hamlet. Since that time several attempts have been made to secure liberty to dispose of portions, but fortunately without success. To use a recent expression of a gentleman identified with the city since its beginning: "The alienation of a foot would be a crime against the public," and this correctly explains the attitude of a vast majority of residents.

There is no view on the Pacific coast, for variety of charm and beauty of detail equal to that from the top of Beacon Hill. On two sides the sea, with mountains apparently joined at

even on an autumn morning when the wind has blown in a mist from the sea, this is one of the most pleasing places to watch the fog's gradual dissipation. As each white billow rolls away some new beauty is unfolded and, when the sun gains its inevitable mastery, each plot is truly a God's acre.

"England," is the proper word to describe the entrance by way of Park Lane. It is there the sturdy oaks rise with entwined branches, twisted in every imaginable shape. This

#### Feature is Unique

But Victoria, however, is in every way the capital of outdoors. From January to December there is something to be done in the open. Football, golf, hockey, cricket, lacrosse, baseball, yachting, boating and swimming can generally be indulged in all the year round. Indian pastimes are gradually forcing their way ahead, this season having witnessed the advent of a new game, that of indoor baseball. Basket-ball and handball have for years received due measure of attention, the prowess of Victoria's young men has been shown by victory over expert

Hill to Oak Bay is one of the most naturalized all over Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, and the season for shooting is every year designated by proclamation. The present season has been somewhat disappointing on Vancouver Island, but still many first class bags have rewarded enterprising hunters.

Of ducks, geese and swans there are many varieties. The mallard, old squaw, green-winged teal, butter-ball and black brant are very common, while occasionally whistler, harlequin, black scoter, white-winged scoter and other kinds are shot. Recently capercailzie and black game have been introduced from Copenhagen and, although some have not survived the abrupt change of climate, recent advances from the most competent authorities tend to show that they will eventually become as thoroughly acclimated as the ring-tailed pheasants from China. By proclamation a ten-year close season has been declared to protect these most recent arrivals.

The wapiti, or American elk, is now practically confined to Vancouver Island. At one time it was distributed over the southern portion of the mainland; but is now extinct there. It is still tolerably abundant through the interior of the island on the West Coast, in Comox district and to the northward. Only two other bands are known to exist in the province, in East-Kootenay, and for the time being they are protected against hunters.

#### Dear Are Common

in fact too much so. Within a very few miles from Victoria they are considered almost a pest, and in the more remote districts, particularly along the West Coast are found in profusion. Cougars and wolves are present in large numbers. The former, commonly known as a panther, can easily be obtained with a good dog almost anywhere on Vancouver Island, while wolves, generally the coyote, are plentiful in all localities not actually invaded by settlers.

Congregational society occupies a prominent place in attracting residents. This is one of the prominent features of Victoria. The people are generally cultivated—have a due appreciation of music and the arts. The younger generation, in particular, have been largely educated in scholastic centres of Europe and the East, and there is a rapidly growing feeling towards the higher things of life as distinct from commercialism. Charming hostesses entertain in numerous beautiful homes and Victoria, as the capital of the province, is necessarily

#### Its Social Centre.

Though, at present, not of a population to warrant, without question, the visits of noted figures in the world of song, drama and literature, indications are constantly being held out that are generally successful in securing the best attractions that visit the Pacific coast. For both men and women of some leisure there are clubs and other associations for social intercourse and the promotion of courtesy. Victoria's young men and women have gone forth and achieved success in many walks of life, particularly in the arts, music and drama. Some of them have returned with their laurels still fresh upon them, and are now among the most truly valued residents of the city. Upon extremely good authority it is stated that Archbishop's palace was acquired for a conservatory of music, and the same reports state that arrangements are well under way for the bringing out of artists of international reputation as instructors.

Education is essentially the training ground for entrance into society. Victoria, in this regard, holds a premier position in the northwest. In addition to an admirable public and high school system there are several private academies, for both male and female pupils, where greater attention is paid to classical studies than is possible in the schools under governmental control. The public educational institutions, nevertheless, can hold their own with any in Canada; the high places attained by pupils being conclusive evidence of this fact. Religious institutions of all kinds are already in the city. Every denomination has one or more churches, and by and large, from the view point of congenial society Victoria offers at least equal attractions to any residential city on the continent.

From the foregoing statement of facts it can be seen that this city has the right to be termed the

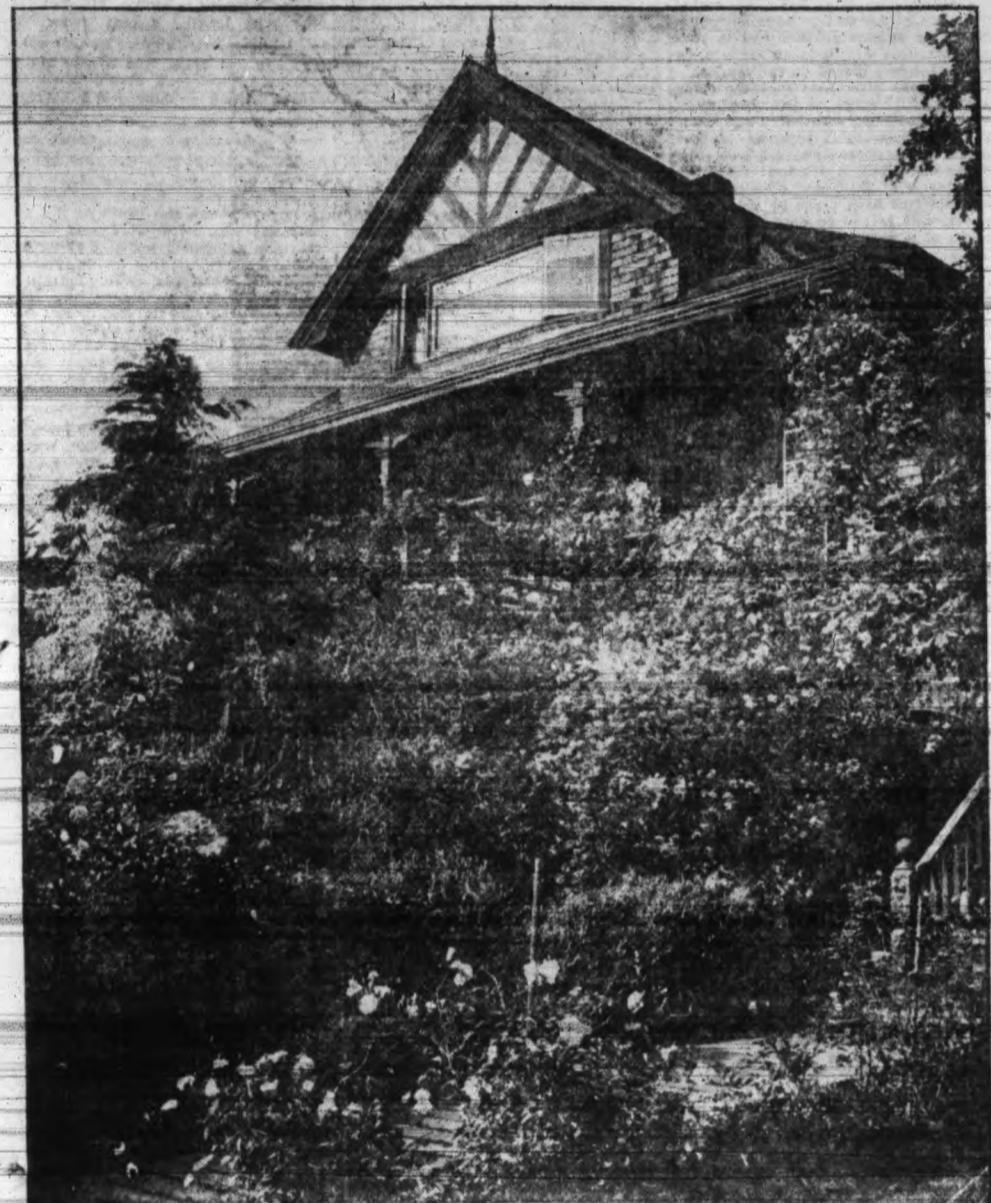
#### "Los Angeles of Canada."

It has all to recommend it that the city to the south boasts of, while in many ways it offers superior inducements to the resident and visitor. In Victoria there is the variety inseparable from proximity to the ocean; while this advantage is not present in Los Angeles. There are also the added attractions of outdoor sport at all seasons of the year; a climate that is never oppressive through extreme heat; the bracingness of the ozone of sea borne breezes; the varied charm of vegetation only found, without discomfort, in the temperate zone. As a well known British authority has said:

"Apart from the mineral wealth of Vancouver Island, its climate, with every variation possible, becomes most attractive. Its seashore climate is milder than many parts of England, with less rain and less seasonal variations."

"It is spoken of as England without its east winds, in reality it is Torquay in the Pacific; a mild and even winter with rain and occasional snow, an early spring, a dry and warm summer, and a bright and enjoyable atmosphere; thunderstorms are seldom seen here; they can be heard in the interior, but are rarely experienced."

The commercial rise of Victoria and Vancouver Island generally is somewhat consonant with that of Los Angeles. It was the scene beauty of the latter that attracted people from far away points first to reside and then to invest. This story is being repeated here. As stated in the opening of this article the old time residents of both cities were somewhat slow to recognize the abundant industrial and financial opportunities lying at their very doors. They were almost content, in most cases, with a life of doleful prophecy that while attractive was perfectly stagnating. Prophets are never honored in their own countries and those who, a few years ago predicted commercial possibilities in an enormous way for the city were treated with scorn. But these foretellers of prosperity have been fully vindicated; their assertions have already been partially fulfilled. Visitors have been the



THE ERIE—NOT CALIFORNIA—JUST A TYPICAL HOME IN VICTORIA.

right angles, obliterating the passage up the straits of San Juan de Fuca; on the north the broad green fields of the Fairfield estate become merged in the distance with the ridge upon whose summit are perched many of the city's finest residences, including Craigdarroch, that viewed from afar off appears like

#### A Sentinel Castle

on some Rheinish crag. To the west there is the city; with the parliament buildings in the foreground. Gradually rising from James Bay causeway, the new Empress hotel, the post office and many substantial business blocks accentuate the commercial solidity that has characterized Victoria for the past forty years.

Of the park itself a detailed description cannot be given here. Roughly

a few acres it is true, but still most distinctive—what a British Columbia forest is in its natural state. The straightly rising firs, cedars and balsams; this thick undergrowth; the gorse ferns, the trailing berry vines, all show to those unacquainted with the province something of the density of its timber. Beacon Hill itself needs no description. It is there for all to see, approaching either by sea or land. But around Empire Day this landmark is at its best. From the sea it is a mass of yellow. The bloom is in full flower and obscures all other and less vivid colors. The ruins of the old battery are indistinctly outlined with a few rotting timbers here and there. Near the base the cracked bell from Pekin, with its Oriental inscriptions, and the Burns fountain typify one the



—Photo by Fleming Bros.

SHOAL BAY AND OCEAN DRIVE, VICTORIA—THE GOLF LINKS AND OAK BAY SHOW IN THE DISTANCE.

speaking it may be divided into three parts: power and the other the extent of the profusion. It has no equal in fresh water for gameness, and a stiff struggle with a fifteen pound steelhead will be held in pleasant memory by every follower of the gentle art.

Game birds are abundant within a few miles of Victoria. Two varieties of grouse are certainly native, the sooty and Oregon ruffed. Then there is the rock ptarmigan. It must be sought above the snow line, but its great beauty repays the endeavour. Partridges, although not native, are yet very common. There are both mountain and California kinds, introduced from the states mentioned. They have become thoroughly acclimated and now abound. Pheasants, brought from China some sixteen years ago, are now

naturalized all over Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, and the season for shooting is every year designated by proclamation. The present season has been somewhat disappointing on Vancouver Island, but still many first class bags have rewarded enterprising hunters.

Of ducks, geese and swans there are many varieties. The mallard, old squaw, green-winged teal, butter-ball and black brant are very common, while occasionally whistler, harlequin, black scoter, white-winged scoter and other kinds are shot. Recently capercailzie and black game have been introduced from Copenhagen and, although some have not survived the abrupt change of climate, recent advances from the most competent authorities tend to show that they will eventually become as thoroughly acclimated as the ring-tailed pheasants from China. By proclamation a ten-year close season has been declared to protect these most recent arrivals.

The wapiti, or American elk, is now practically confined to Vancouver Island. At one time it was distributed over the southern portion of the mainland; but is now extinct there. It is still tolerably abundant through the interior of the island on the West Coast, in Comox district and to the northward. Only two other bands are known to exist in the province, in East-Kootenay, and for the time being they are protected against hunters.

#### Dear Are Common

in fact too much so. Within a very few miles from Victoria they are considered almost a pest, and in the more remote districts, particularly along the West Coast are found in profusion. Cougars and wolves are present in large numbers. The former, commonly known as a panther, can easily be obtained with a good dog almost anywhere on Vancouver Island, while wolves, generally the coyote, are plentiful in all localities not actually invaded by settlers.

Congregational society occupies a prominent place in attracting residents. This is one of the prominent features of Victoria. The people are generally cultivated—have a due appreciation of music and the arts. The younger generation, in particular, have been largely educated in scholastic centres of Europe and the East, and there is a rapidly growing feeling towards the higher things of life as distinct from commercialism. Charming hostesses entertain in numerous beautiful homes and Victoria, as the capital of the province, is necessarily

#### Its Social Centre.

Though, at present, not of a population to warrant, without question, the visits of noted figures in the world of song, drama and literature, indications are constantly being held out that are generally successful in securing the best attractions that visit the Pacific coast. For both men and women of some leisure there are clubs and other associations for social intercourse and the promotion of courtesy. Victoria's young men and women have gone forth and achieved success in many walks of life, particularly in the arts, music and drama. Some of them have returned with their laurels still fresh upon them, and are now among the most truly valued residents of the city. Upon extremely good authority it is stated that Archbishop's palace was acquired for a conservatory of music, and the same reports state that arrangements are well under way for the bringing out of artists of international reputation as instructors.

Education is essentially the training ground for entrance into society. Victoria, in this regard, holds a premier position in the northwest. In addition to an admirable public and high school system there are several private academies, for both male and female pupils, where greater attention is paid to classical studies than is possible in the schools under governmental control. The public educational institutions, nevertheless, can hold their own with any in Canada; the high places attained by pupils being conclusive evidence of this fact. Religious institutions of all kinds are already in the city. Every denomination has one or more churches, and by and large, from the view point of congenial society Victoria offers at least equal attractions to any residential city on the continent.

From the foregoing statement of facts it can be seen that this city has the right to be termed the

#### "Los Angeles of Canada."

It has all to recommend it that the city to the south boasts of, while in many ways it offers superior inducements to the resident and visitor. In Victoria there is the variety inseparable from proximity to the ocean; while this advantage is not present in Los Angeles. There are also the added attractions of outdoor sport at all seasons of the year; a climate that is never oppressive through extreme heat; the bracingness of the ozone of sea borne breezes; the varied charm of vegetation only found, without discomfort, in the temperate zone. As a well known British authority has said:

"Apart from the mineral wealth of Vancouver Island, its climate, with every variation possible, becomes most attractive. Its seashore climate is milder than many parts of England, with less rain and less seasonal variations."

"It is spoken of as England without its east winds, in reality it is Torquay in the Pacific; a mild and even winter with rain and occasional snow, an early spring, a dry and warm summer, and a bright and enjoyable atmosphere; thunderstorms are seldom seen here; they can be heard in the interior, but are rarely experienced."

The commercial rise of Victoria and Vancouver Island generally is somewhat consonant with that of Los Angeles. It was the scene beauty of the latter that attracted people from far away points first to reside and then to invest. This story is being repeated here. As stated in the opening of this article the old time residents of both cities were somewhat slow to recognize the abundant industrial and financial opportunities lying at their very doors. They were almost content, in most cases, with a life of doleful prophecy that while attractive was perfectly stagnating. Prophets are never honored in their own countries and those who, a few years ago predicted commercial possibilities in an enormous way for the city were treated with scorn. But these foretellers of prosperity have been fully vindicated; their assertions have already been partially fulfilled. Visitors have been the

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# A Persian Roseleaf

by  
Lt. COL. ANDREW HAGGARD.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

"I wish I was going to be of your picnic party," Rothiemay said to De Clitone, the night before the departure of the patrol. "Now that it has grown so fearfully hot, I would far rather sleep for a few nights under the palm trees by the river or on the sands of the desert than in this fly-infested fort. My leg, however, won't stand it just yet, and, in any case, I couldn't possibly be away for a week."

"Although I anticipate no more trouble for you than on previous occasions, you will, of course, take every military precaution both on the line of march and whenever you halt for the night. Follow the Nile bank on your way up, through Abri and Koch, and go right on to Asbarat. Send for the Sheiks of each village you pass through and try and get the truth out of them if possible, jotting down in your notebook anything you can glean of importance. After you have visited Asbarat, return by the desert route to Amara. I shall ride on there myself on the seventh morning and camp out there, under the date palms where we bivouacked for several days after the battle of Ginness. If you don't turn up early next morning, I shall return here and I think go back again in the afternoon. Perhaps I will take most of the battalion out there with me for a couple of days, and practise the men in out-post duties among the hills. It will be a change for everyone, and a useful one. Although you will ride a camel a good deal, you had better take both your horses with you; an occasional change to the saddle will prove acceptable, as you know. You can easily take your gun and rifle, too, riding to a camel; you might pick up some sand grouse or a gazzel during your halts, and you'll be sick enough of holly-beef, I fancy. The villages will probably yield you little but dates, and I have not noticed that you particularly relish that succulent fruit as a means of substance."

"You are awfully kind, John, old fellow," replied the Viscount, for the "Cooee" had been dropped except when on duty. "You think of everything for a fellow, while working constantly so hard yourself. I will take my guns, as you say; they will take up no room, and perhaps I shall be able to bring you back something. Delicacies have been pretty scarce here lately, since the gazelles got shy and the geese migrated elsewhere for the hot weather. I don't blame them either; when even the cocks and hens that have left behind are dying of sun-stroke, several more departed this life yesterday, owing to the stupidity of Mahomed Omar, who blocked them out in the sun during the middle of the day. I shall not, however, waste my time shooting, of course, but think of duty first."

"I know you will, Rothiemay, for you have developed into a good soldier, and it is a thousand pities that your father never allowed you to enter the army. You are twice the man now you were when Lady Evelyn introduced you to me."

"And told me to trot around and show my paces. No, I forgot, she said I couldn't trot, and I couldn't—then. What a splendid woman she is!—although she does insist upon calling my father Avoche, when she can pronounce it perfectly well if she likes. But it serves the governor perfectly; he is 'the' governor, as Mrs. Doubtfire D. would say—an autocratic terror. Evelyn wrote to me that he had written her a perfectly furious letter about my having gone soldiering without his permission. He wrote, she says, that he will make an elder son of my brother Hugh, and cut me off with a shilling. Hugh is everything with him now, and it appears that he has not only given my reverend brother his leave to marry that Cuthbertson girl, but actually urged him to carry out the wedding at once, in Cairo. This is, in order, as Evelyn writes, that there may be an heir, and things, to the title of Avoche as soon as possible, in case the present heir should be cut off in his iniquities in the sands of the Sudan. Hugh sent me a line himself. I got it this morning, and it has taken eighteen days to come from Cairo. He was in such an awful hurry to obtain possession of his precious girl, that he said he hoped I wouldn't mind if he got married without waiting for me to return. He expected to obtain his heart's desire this very week; he was only waiting for her to get what Evelyn would call a trousseau, and things, from the French dressmakers in Alexandria."

"Well, I don't blame him either, Rothiemay, for she's a deuced fine girl, if she is a little bit underbred, and the old timber merchant has no doubt made a fine settlement on Hugh your father would see to that. But she has got pretty eyes, fine teeth, and a devilish good figure, although not in my line. I wonder you did not take a fancy to her yourself, when you had the chance; you would really make an excellent married man, if you only knew it."

"To which, my dear De Clitone, I have the honor to reply, pretty teeth, fine eyes and good figure be d—d! I would not marry her, no matter how much old timber toes paid me, and Hugh is welcome to her. If I had any marrying to do—which the Lord forfend—it is not one of those smart girls whom I would select, but a good sensible woman of the type of my cousin Evelyn, if there is such another in the world."

"And there I am with you, although I don't believe there is another woman like her anywhere; but Merkland is a rare good fellow, and deserves a good wife, if anyone does."

"Aye! that does he—well, he has got me, and she is a handsome woman too although she doesn't dress herself up

so hand to account for the surlyness of these people."

"Thank you, Fehmy," replied his commanding officer; "ride forward again and hold the advance party until we can catch some villagers and make him tell us the truth. But when do I see going on there now? Corporal Daoud has halted of his own accord and made his camel lie down, and he is embracing someone. I will gallop on myself; you follow me."

Halting the main body and telling Mukhtar Effendi to wait for the camels with the supplies, which were a little behind, the Viscount rode on to the corporal, whom he found attempting to embrace and shaking by the hand a man who was evidently an Egyptian like himself. Each was repeating the word, "Auhaashina—I have not seen you for a long time," and the hand-shaking and embracing would, in the Egyptian fashion, have been endlessly repeated, had not Rothiemay abruptly cut it short, asking who was this man.

"Abouya, Effendi, my father," replied the corporal. "He was shot with my boats by the Dervishes last year. I thought they had killed him; that is why I killed so many myself at this time. But they spared him, because he knew the rapids and the rocks in the river."

"What is he doing here?" inquired Rothiemay.

"Effendi, he says the Dervishes are here in Asbarat, under the Emir Ahmed ed Deeb. He was just going to those two nuggars to fetch something, I don't know what—corn. I think or beans—they are in the river down there."

"Question the man, and make the advanced files fall back. Fehmy, we will retire on the main body."

Rapidly Rothiemay glanced back towards the desert track which Fehmy had just referred to. For a moment he thought of immediately retiring by it. A second's reflection showed him that to do so was impossible. The heat of the day was just beginning; he had already made a long march; the men's water bottles would be empty; they had had no food. Moreover, he did not know if it were the right road to Amara, or if, being so, it were not watched by the Dervishes. A halt was necessary, at all events until he could learn something.

Looking round for a good defensive position, he saw some rising ground between the track his men were on and the river. Galloping across country, and jumping his Arab over one or two banks along which ran irrigation channels, he inspected this ground. He found that behind a crest line surrounded by a mud wall was an open space, falling away for some forty yards to the river. The water being low, he had expected to have found a wide beach, and had, therefore, been one, the position would have been useless for defence, but to his delight he found nothing of the sort. The river just there swept close in under a high bank, only one part of which was broken down by a kind of causeway or road, leading to the Nile, at a point where two large and loaded nuggars would therefore be available. His men had several axes with them; he could cut down those trees and water he had at hand in abundance.

Five minutes later, without stopping to off-saddle the camels, every Egyptian was digging away like mad. Two pioneers' spades the party had with them, but only give an Egyptian soldier a sword bayonet, and he will dig with it faster than an ordinary man with a spade! And the sword bayonet was the army they carried.

The camels, when lying down, and the horses, when standing near the river bank, were completely sheltered, and before long not only had the wall round the front and right face of the position been made bullet-proof, but a good parapet was being constructed round the left face also, making with the river behind, a square enclosure. Knowing the importance of feeding his men, Rothiemay took two or three from the digging and set them to cook for the diggers, as soon as he had learned the full report of the state of affairs, as extracted from Corporal Daoud's father by Fehmy Effendi.

This man, whose name was Mustapha Ali, said that the Dervishes under the Emir were three hundred in number, and mostly of the war-like Shagia tribe. They were collecting prayers in the mosque at the other side of the large village, a mile and a half away, close to which they were encamped. After the prayers there was to be a hanging of a dozen men, the gallows for whom had been in course of construction when he had returned to his nuggars, the rest of the crew of which were Dongolese, who had been compelled to go and see the hanging of the twelve unhappy men, all of whom they knew. His nuggars, said Mustapha Ali, contained Indian corn, beans, lentils, quantities of compressed dates, flour and some biscuits, being a large quantity of the reserve stores of Ahmed ed Deeb. He also had forty new Remington rifles and a large amount of cartridges for the same. They had been brought from Barber by a Persian merchant, named Mirza Ali Khan, who was high in the favor of the Khalifa Abdullah, as he had been a successful smuggler of arms to the Red Sea ports, Suez and Massowah. These rifles were a reserve supply, to be given to men whom the Emir Ahmed ed Deeb intended to impress into his service after the ceremony of the hanging was concluded. The reason of his nuggars being so far from the place where the Dervishes were encamped was that, owing to the rocks sticking above water everywhere, it was the only place where he could bring his laden barges to the shore. He stated that his lot had been a very heavy one among the Dervishes since his capture. He had been frequently cruelly flogged, and had never expected to see his son or Egypt again. "Nor alas!" said he, "can we ever get away from here now; a party of a hundred Dervishes have gone across the desert road leading to Amara. They started last night for Amara, and will reach that place in two or three days now."

When Reginald heard this last intel-

ligence he saw that his position was indeed a grave one. Moreover, he earnestly prayed that De Clitone might not follow out his first intention of going alone or almost alone, to wait for him at Amara in two or three days' time. In the meantime, he was overjoyed to learn of the provisions in the captured nuggars. After taking some food himself, and seeing that the officers and men got food by instalments, he continued, by every means in his power, to make preparations to defend an attack almost at once, and if necessary, a siege afterwards. With two orderlies and two officers, his total number of followers amounted to thirty, all told. And there were three hundred Dervishes in Asbarat already.

The enemy's bullets continually came whistling overhead, but did absolutely no harm to anyone. Some of the wounded in front now commenced to crawl away, and the Egyptian officer Mukhtar wished to fire upon them, which Rothiemay would not allow. He was glad, however, to see that the leader did not crawl—he was lying quite still.

CHAPTER X.  
A Perilous Mission.

While his men were resting, rifle in hand, their commander promptly made up his mind that, owing to the evident discouragement of the enemy, now was his opportunity to make good his escape. When landing the goods from the stores from the former were placed against the parapet on the left flank, well down below the crest of the hill, and at the same time several trees were felled, so that the firewood might be available when wanted. The unloading of the nuggars being completed, Rothiemay would have attempted to escape in them at once down the river, but there was more water. But to do this he would have been compelled to abandon all his camels, with the prospect of being fired at also from the bank as he floated with his men down the river in the awful heat, without being able to make any effective fire in return. He preferred to take his chances of trying to escape in this way later, especially as there was no time to spare; the enemy's drums could be heard.

The boats were then pushed adrift; and a minute or so later, with his men mounted on their camels, the whole party issued out from a doorway which had been left in the face of his camp on the side farthest from Asbarat.

Lord Rothiemay having mounted one of his horses, there was a camel left available for the old boatman, Mustapha Ali; the other horse was led from his camel by Mahomed Omar, the orderly.

Starting long before daylight, Rothiemay, while the dromedary the poor fellow had been riding. He was buried under the date palms further on. That night the party, after a long march, encamped under the date palms in the vicinity of Suardah, one of the villages that they had already passed through on the way up. The commander kept his men away from the village, with exception of a party whom he took with himself and Fehmy, in order to obtain a few provisions, which he insisted upon paying for, as also for the fodder which he found plenty and very likely; but don't be caught alive, sir. However, if you do, Major," added the interpreter with a parting grin, "you can pretend you are a Turk and an Imam, you know. You have a Koran with you and might deceive them."

"God bless you, Major! I shall pray for your safety, and I hope we shall meet again in an hour or two, but this may be our last meeting. I think that one of us two will get through to Mograkkeh all right, and if I fall, Daoud will take your notes from me and gallop on. But I think you may have some more fighting yourself, sir, very likely; but don't be caught alive, sir. However, if you do, Major," added the interpreter with a parting grin, "this place had heard nothing of the party of Dervishes on the way to Amara.

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"I shall not be caught alive, Fehmy, and for heaven's sake! do not be caught yourself; be off now, and tell the Bey I hope that we shall lunch together at twelve—not later, as I am hungry already. Good-bye!"

CHAPTER XI.  
The Fight at Abri.

Lord Rothiemay allowed his men to sleep for an hour after Fehmy's departure, as, after the moon went down, it was too dark to undertake any defensive measures. He did not, however, sleep himself, but waking Mustapha Ali asked him if he knew whether they usually had nuggars at Abri, as he did not himself remember having noticed any there on his way up to Asbarat.

The old man replied that he was certain that there were none, as the Dervishes had removed all there were from that place when they retreated from Ginness. Nine had, he heard, been recaptured by the British or Turks, as the Dervishes called the Egyptians, and burned. There might, however, be one or two smaller boats.

Rothiemay remembered the circumstance of the capture of these nine nuggars; they had been taken by Marriot and Smith-Dorrien with the Egyptian Camel Corps while following up Abd el Majid's retreating force. He

had not forgotten that on the following morning De Clitone would be on the lookout for him at Amara, and also knew that the enemy would probably reach that point first. He was, therefore, full of the greatest anxiety for his commanding officer, as well as for himself. Had it been possible to strike into the mountains which ran parallel to the Nile, and, by crossing the trail which the Dervishes must have followed to his front, the enemy might have sought shelter behind Jhem, but as it was, he could not do so with difficulty. He remembered well, from the fact of a heliograph station having been established on a peak above Abri the day after the battle of Ginness.

The only possible means, therefore, of warning De Clitone in time was by following the track between the hills and the river; and, by the side of that track, the Dervishes must have followed to his front, the enemy might have attempted to strike in from the rear. He determined to have contrived to get round Amara, he would, tired as all were, have attempted it that very night. But the granite hills were too precipitous for camels to climb, and that even men could only do so with difficulty. He remembered well, from the fact of a heliograph station having been established on a peak above Abri the day after the battle of Ginness.

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kept out of the way; they all left their village and ran across to the hills, up which they scrambled.

The boats were just nearing the Abril shore for the last time, when distant firing could be distinctly heard; it came rapidly nearer and nearer. One of the boats reached the shore; three extra men were placed in it, and they dragged off the last camel with them, the stubborn beast being helped by a sharp prick behind from the point of Lord Rothiemay's sword. There were no more camel-saddles to be taken over, and there now only remained Ismail Efendi and Lord Rothiemay to embark as passengers in the last boat, which seemed a long time in coming, the rowers being tired out, fighting against the swift current.

Meanwhile bullets—doubtless, thought Rothiemay, those of his friends—came patterning all about him; and presently, along the wide sandy beach were seen a phœnix of Dervishes, some on camels, others on foot, retreating slowly; stopping, however, every now and then to turn and fire back at their pursuers.

A moment later, behind the Dervishes could be seen Egyptian camel-men, firing as they advanced.

Just as the boat grated on the gravel, Rothiemay saw their commander, De Clinton himself, upon a camel on higher ground than the rest. De Clinton also saw him, and taking off the helmet, which he wore instead of a turban, on account of the heat, waved it to his friend. As he took it off and waved it, the red pugnacious, wound round the white helmet, and the gilt spike glittered in the sun. Rothiemay waved his silk white and gold kofiyeh in return, while hurrying land! Efendi before him into the boat. This had stuck in the pebbles and sand, and, although Rothiemay could see some Dervishes rushing yeading towards him, he did not attempt to enter the boat, but remained manfully trying to push it out into the current, in order to save its occupants. Presently, with a superhuman effort, he succeeded. "Go! Ismail! Efendi!" he said, "save yourself and your men." Then Lord Rothiemay turned. Rover in hand, he calmly stood on the water's brink, awaiting the fury of the Dervishes rushing upon him. He took good aim and fired twice, and each time a man fell, shot through the head. Then a bullet struck him in the chest, and the heir to the Earldom at Avocet fell backwards into the waters of the Nile!

A leader of the Dervishes, mounted on a camel, shrieked out an order to some of the footmen. Several of the fanatics dragged the limp body from the water, and flung it across the camel in front of the Emir.

Suleiman el Kebir, for he it was, grasped his prey tightly, and urging his camel to a swift trot, disappeared into the palm trees in the direction of Roek.

De Clinton, frantic with rage and grief, shouted to his men to advance quicker. They were but a handful of the Camel Corps with whom he was pursuing, after having at first surprised the Dervishes with the 1st Battalion and the Black Detachment. But, although he shot down many of the Dervishes, De Clinton saw his friend no more.

#### CHAPTER XII.

Fatima.

In a large lattice room in New Dongola were two persons talking, while a third, flushed with fever and muttering occasionally in delirium, lay upon a bed in a corner of the apartment.

Although without the heat was excessive, the palm trees which surrounded the fair-roofed building imparted a certain amount of shade to the house, while the cooing of numberless turtle doves in the branches added a reposeful sound.

The man and the woman, talking were both sufficiently striking in appearance, in a country of black men, being fair with dark eyes; these in the man were singularly peaceful.

The man, about forty-five, had an aquiline nose and a weather-worn appearance. His frame was athletic, and he bore an air of distinction. The girl, for such she was, sixteen years old, had soft lustrous and dewy eyes, with long curved lashes; her complexion was delicate, and her cheeks wore the ruddy bloom of a peach. Her lips also were red and disclosed small teeth; white and regular. Her figure, scantily veiled with an embroidered muslin vest cut open in a V shape at the bosom, was faultless, her hands delicately formed, with almond-shaped nails. She wore loose flowing pantaloons gathered in at waist and ankles; her very small feet, which were bare, were thrust into red morocco slippers turned up at the toes. Upon her head was a coquettish little skull cap of red silk, from beneath which long dark and silky hair fell loosely below her waist, save for one restraining band.

The girl, who wore no ornaments, had all the beauties appropriate to a hour of Paradise, but since her tender years no man's eye save her father's had ever rested upon her delicate charms of form and feature. Like all Eastern women, she had always been closely veiled.

She strolled across to the bed and, with a whisk made of palm leaf fibres, brushed away a fly from the sick man's brow, at the same time scanning his features carefully. Leaning gracefully over, she listened to the words which Lord Rothiemay was muttering. Turning, she repeated them after him.

"Bismillah hir rehman miri rahim! Bismillah hir rehman miri rahim! It is always the same story. Yes, my father, he is evidently a Muslim," she said, in Persian. "But I know not whether a Turk, Circassian, or of what nationality; but, ah me! I know little of the appearance of men, says of these ferocious Dervishes, whom I detect. But see how blue his eyes are, father!"

"Hush, Fatima! do not speak so loud when you abuse the Dervishes, or they will wring your pretty neck for you, and mine also. Yes, his eyes are blue, and I think he is neither Turk nor Circassian, but an Englishman and, if so, probably a Christian, for all the Koran they found upon him. It would please me, as a Shiah, just as well that he were a Christian as a Muslim of the accused Sunni sect, for that matter; at all events, the unfortunate man will be hanged in the end, when the Khalifa gets hold of him, at Omdurman or Khartoum."

"Hang'd, father!—oh! what shame! Why then did Suleiman el Kebir save his life and bring him to

you? But we cannot allow him to be hanged—he is so young—and so handsome."

"Suleiman saved his life, in the first instance, merely intending to give him over to Ahmed ed Deeb at Abaril. Before he got there, however, he found this small Koran in his breast, and saw that the bullet had been deflected by striking it, and thrown upwards. Owing to his superstition, Suleiman considered that it had been God's will, as it probably was, that the Koran should save the young man. He would not, however, have been able to save him from Ahmed, had not that blind bigot—curses on his memory!—been so fortunately killed. So, as I hold Khalifa's commission next under Ahmed, Suleiman had no choice but to deliver him over to me when he found me in command. I, in the same way, shall have no choice but to hand him over to Abdulla, who will hang him."

"But why should I spare him, Fatima?" continued the Hadji Mirza Ali Khan. "Do you not know that those who saw him at Abaril declared that this was the very officer who commanded in the zariba there, and who not only killed over hundred men, but caused me, your father, to be nearly drowned? Why should you desire to preserve his life? Think what would be your position at once without me. You would surely go to Abdulla's harem; now that fortunately you have escaped that of Ahmed ed Deeb!"

Fatima shuddered, then she answered petulantly:

"No, Bey, you are not dead, and I am no angel, but Fatima, the daughter of the Persian Mirza Ali Khan, whom you yourself nearly killed in a boat at Abaril, are you, however, also in great danger of being in Firdaus (Paradise) before long, when you leave this house, where my father is befriending you, for you will have to be delivered into the cruel hands of the Khalifa Abdulla, and he is merciless. You are now in New Dongola." "Klimat-fate!" replied Rothiemay socially. "Why have you not then let me die?"

"Oh, I—I mean we could not do that—it would be against the laws of Allah—the compassionate. Besides—I know I can trust you, the enemy of the Dervishes we, too, who appear to serve under them, like you hate them. We are Shiites, they Sunnis. Are you a Turk, and a Muslim, Bey? You seem to know the tenets of Islam, and a Koran, all bloody, was found in your breast. See here it is! It saved your life!"

Like a flash, Fehmy's parting remark at Abaril came back. But, looking up into the eyes of this beautiful Persian girl, Rothiemay could not tell her a lie.

"I have spoken the truth, Fatima, my daughter," replied the Persian with a sigh. "But it is just on account of Abdulla's favor that I had to take command of those boats. Had I not done so, after Ahmed fell, I might by now be on my way to Omdurman in chains; and then Abdulla would have taken you himself."

"To be one of a hundred and fifty dearest creatures of every shade of color," moaned Fatima. "Oh, father! father! why did we ever come into this Soudan? or why, rather, did you make the promise to the Shaitan that black devil. I do not blame you for it, for otherwise he would have accused you of treachery, had you killed, and taken me, had he lived. Thanks to this wounded man, we escaped that fate, but only Allah knows when a similar one may overtake us, nor how long the Khalifa Abdulla's favor may last!"

"I have been well instructed in the tenets of the Muslim faith," he replied, "but I have not been received into Islam. I am an Englishman."

"Oh dear! Oh alas!" cried the girl, "then you are doomed indeed. Oh! what shall I do? You will be beheaded or hanged for certain. Afos! Afos!" And she covered her face with her hands, as though to hide from her eyes the dreadful sight she pictured to.

Rothiemay made no reply, but gazed at the beautiful creature before him, who seemed so concerned for his safety. He was very weak and did not care what happened to himself, but he felt her sympathy deeply.

In a moment she spoke again, using a woman's wit:

"Tell me your name, if you please."

"Reginald Isla," he replied.

She repeated it after him.

"Reginald! Alas! You must alter it to Hatch and Allah. Hatch Abdulla! yes, that will do. And you must, for once accept the Mahdi's invitation to come up from Kasala, whence we might have got back to the coast, either by way of Abyssinia, or direct to Massowah. Neither the Abyssinians at Adowa, nor the Italians at Massowah, had anything against you. You did not go to Italy when you smuggled that shipload through from Muscat, two and half years ago."

"Do not blame me, my daughter," answered Mirza Ali sternly. "It was, I kiss—Allah's will. When Maimunah your mother died—upon whom be peace!—having nursed you back to life? It may save me from danger too."

"If you did that, I will promise all that you demand, oh, Sult—Lady."

"Shabash! Shabash!" exclaimed Fatima joyfully; and she clapped her hands in glee.

"You must say to everyone that your father was a Nimsawal—an Austrian, who married a Circassian in Constantinople—he left her and she brought you up as a child of Islam. Do you understand?"

"I understand," replied Reginald. "Lay your hand upon the Koran and swear it," said Fatima impressively. And she held the book—all-bloody—as it was, out to him. But he hesitated.

"Oh! quick! quick!" she exclaimed. "All of our lives may depend upon your taking this oath." And, seizing his weak right arm, the Persian girl herself placed his hand upon the book.

"Swear!" she said. And Reginald swore the oath. "Now," she said, "never vary from what I told you to say; you can also say that your Circassian mother removed to Egypt, if you do not know Turkish, and that you then entered the Khedive's service."

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"That last part is true, anyway," replied Reginald. "I will say it—and, believe me, I will do nothing which can bring trouble on your head. I give you my most heartfelt thanks for having tended me, Lady Fatima; but there is much I do not understand."

"All of which I will tell you another time. Now, listen! I am about to put on my veil. I should like to forget my features if you never see my face again. Oh, tell me!" added the young Persian impulsively, "that you will not forget my face. Save my father, you are the only man who has ever behaved it."

"Most certainly will I never forget it on beautiful Lady Fatima! for you have, as I said at first, the face of an angel."

Fatima smiled and showed her pretty teeth. Her smile was singularly sweet.

"Now, since you will not know what I say when I speak to my father in Persian, I will tell you what I shall tell him. I shall say that I suddenly saw you looking at me, and that I then put on my veil. I would like him to know that you have seen me, once—who knows? perhaps it might save trouble later. Now for my ugly black habara! Alas!"

She went out and returned with the silk habara on her arm.

"Give me your hand before you put it on," said Rothiemay.

"Please raise my arm to my face," he said. He kissed her hand, and then the beautiful Persian child, radiant with pleasure, covered herself from head to foot in the ugly black cloak.

Immediately afterwards, Mirza Ali Khan entered.

"I think not, Bey," replied Fehmy,

merely with the thin muslin yashmak worn by the Turkish and Circassian women, but under the black silk habara worn in Egypt by the better class ladies.

Nevertheless, Fatima felt very nervous and modest when she alone with the wounded man, and, as he continued to look up at her indulgently, she felt the hot color rising to her face and spreading down to her neck. For a moment the young girl had half a mind to rush to an adjoining apartment for her habara. However, she did not; the prisoner looked so forlorn and wan that she argued to herself it would be cruel to leave him even for a second. Besides, he stirred uneasily in evident pain.

Gently placing one arm around his neck, she raised the sick man while she adjusted his pillow. As he did not speak, Fatima mustered up courage to speak first, and asked timidly, in Arabic, if he would like some milk.

"Mowsya, ami marouf ya Sitt—water, please, lady," replied Lord Rothiemay, with a faint, smile of gratitude.

Bringing the water from a cool jar or water jar in the corner of the room, Fatima had again to raise the patient, and this time to help him to drink. The cold draught revived him wonderfully.

As Fatima laid Reginald gently back for the second time, he inquired in languid tones, as it puzzeled:

"Have I been killed, and are you an angel? I remember a fight—a blow—and nothing."

"No, Bey, you are not dead, and I am no angel, but Fatima, the daughter of the Persian Mirza Ali Khan, whom you yourself nearly killed in a boat at Abaril, are you, however, also in great danger of being in Firdaus (Paradise) before long, when you leave this house, where my father is befriending you, for you will have to be delivered into the cruel hands of the Khalifa Abdulla, and he is merciless. You are now in New Dongola."

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## FRUIT ACREAGE and FRUIT HOMES In the Suburbs of Victoria.

By ROWLAND MACHIN

Late Inspector of Horticultural Board of California, and Former President of the Board of Horticulture of County Santa Barbara, Cal.

The time has arrived when the citizens of our fair Dominion must recognize that Vancouver Island has climatic conditions for ideal homes, and particularly the southern part, which is in close touch with Oriental and Occidental civilization.

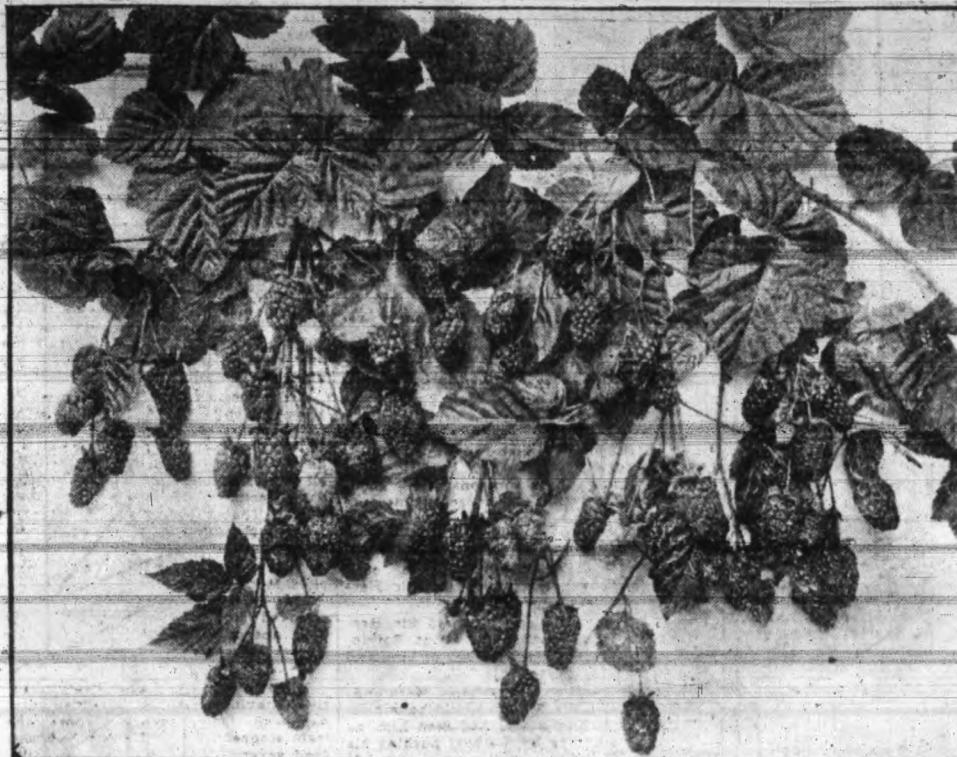
Greece and Rome flourished only when their farming communities were

The climate here is perfect for the production of this fruit in its greatest form, color, flavor and weight. No place on earth to-day produces anything to compare with it in any of these respects.

A look into any one of half-a-dozen of the retail grocer's shop windows of Victoria at strawberry time, or on

Grover B delivered from less than four acres of one, two and three year old vines, 28,126 pounds for which he obtained \$2,857, less 10 per cent, per acre for raising, or over \$700 per acre.

Grover C delivered from half an acre, 2,826 pounds for which he received \$301, less 10 per cent, for selling, or at the rate of over \$600 per acre.



THE LUSCIOUS LOGAN BERRY IN FINISH.

Photo by Fleming Bros.

prosperous. In the height of Rome's display at the fruiterer's stands in Vancouver city where they are exhibited as "Vancouver Island" strawberries. This would convince the ordinary observer of the truth of this statement.

The market for all time is guaranteed; the berries on the Island are at least two weeks earlier than any other portion of the province, and must always take the cream of the market.

A few artisans within the past ten years, wearying of the call by the tool of the whistle, or the tinkle of the bell to their daily toil, cast their fortunes out in the bush within a radius of five miles of this city, and to them more than any one else is due the credit for having made the demonstrations which makes it possible for the writer to offer the following remarks.

In most of the valleys of Southern California, for many years past, much stress has been put on the availability of fruit growing on the Island, since its in-

display at the fruiterer's stands in Vancouver city where they are exhibited as "Vancouver Island" strawberries.

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Few, if any, small fruits our lands are equally available such as blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, loganberries, whortleberries, currants of all kinds, etc.

A few new favorites for the public favor being the Cape gooseberry, and one that promises big things for the future.

Fruits are stubborn things. In order

to show that we have drawn from them, I will submit some figures which are taken by the writer from the books of a well known fruit and commission house who have always fostered fruit growing on the Island, since its in-

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PROMISE OF FRUITAGE—A CORNER OF A VICTORIA STRAWBERRY FIELD NEAR VICTORIA WITH PLANTS IN BLOOM.

Photo by Fleming Bros.

Now these were average crops—not

grown by specialists but by intelligent,

everyday industrious farmers who have no expert knowledge.

If we consider the ordinary grower,

the production we find that \$500 per acre is the ordinary production. So that if we allow an extravagant amount,

say \$200 per acre for cost of cultivation, etc., we still have as a most conservative estimate the sum of \$500 as the net return of five acres, in other words, if return of \$5,000 on ten acres,

so much for the strawberry culture.

This is not what can be grown on a ten acre tract.

In addition to the strawberries, we

plant Italian prunes on one-half of this

ten acre tract, or five acres, and

Wealthy or some other tested apples

on the other half, or five acres. The

prunes planted twenty feet apart will

give us, discarding fractions, 100 trees

per acre, or 500 trees for five acres.

The cultivation gives the strawberries

will keep the trees in the pink of con-

diction.

At the end of the first year of growth

I estimate the trees have increased in

value not less than 25 cents each—

which sum will repay cost and planting

of the tree. At the end of the second

year the increase in value to each tree

not less than 50 cents or on 500 trees \$250.

The third year 75 cents per tree

or on 500 trees \$375. The fourth year

\$1 per tree or on 500 trees \$500 and a

possible small crop thrown in. At five

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varying in value from \$2 to \$4 per tree,

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not less than 50 cents or on 500 trees \$250.

The third year 75 cents per tree

or on 500 trees \$375. The fourth year

\$1 per tree or on 500 trees \$500 and a

possible small crop thrown in. At five

year olds, nine times out of ten, a crop

varying in value from \$2 to \$4 per tree,

often very much more.

Now these were average crops—not

grown by specialists but by intelligent,

everyday industrious farmers who have

no expert knowledge.

If we consider the ordinary grower,

the production we find that \$500 per

acre is the ordinary production. So that if we allow an extravagant amount,

say \$200 per acre for cost of cultivation, etc., we still have as a most

conservative estimate the sum of \$500 as the net return of five acres, in other words, if return of \$5,000 on ten acres,

so much for the strawberry culture.

This is not what can be grown on a

ten acre tract.

In addition to the strawberries, we

plant Italian prunes on one-half of this

ten acre tract, or five acres, and

Wealthy or some other tested apples

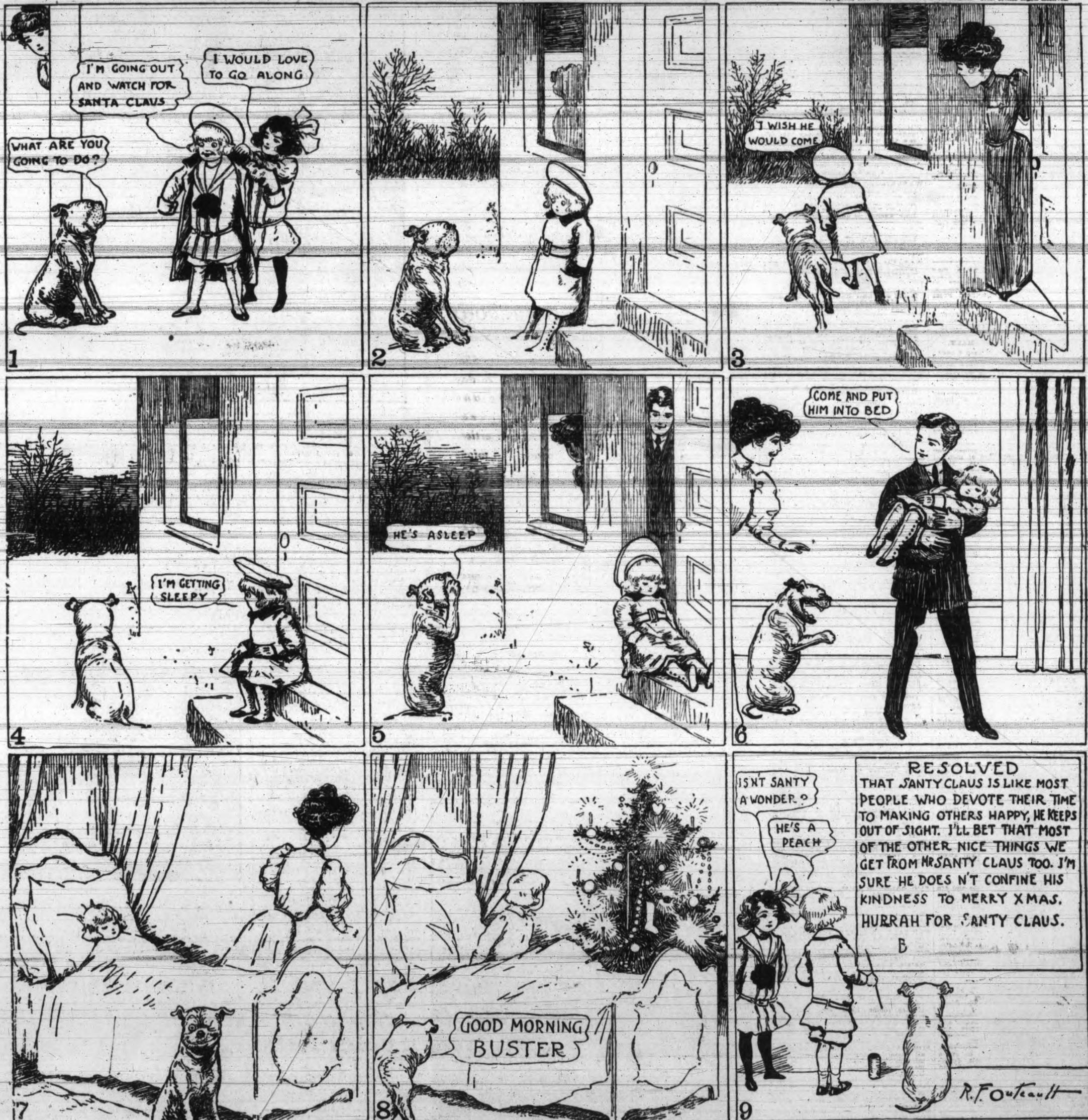
on the other half, or five acres. The

COMIC SECTION  
OF THE



And He Missed Santa Claus After All!

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RESOLVED  
THAT SANTY CLAUS IS LIKE MOST  
PEOPLE WHO DEVOTE THEIR TIME  
TO MAKING OTHERS HAPPY, HE KEEPS  
OUT OF SIGHT. I'LL BET THAT MOST  
OF THE OTHER NICE THINGS WE  
GET FROM MRS SANTY CLAUS TOO. I'M  
SURE HE DOESN'T CONFINE HIS  
KINDNESS TO MERRY XMAS.  
HURRAH FOR SANTY CLAUS.

B

R.F. Outcault

# SMALL IN SIZE GREAT IN RESULTS

**WANTED—MALE HELP.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

**WANTED**—A boy, about 16, for delivery wagon, to be handy about store. Apply Wm. Acton, grocery, Yates St.

**WANTED—Messenger boys.** Apply C. P. B. Telegraph Office.

**WANTED—Clerk for wholesale groceries and liquor, acquainted with customs work. Apply Box 16, Times Office.**

**WANTED—Two strong boys as apprentices in boiler shop.** Apply Victoria Machinery Depot.

**WANTED—Smart boy to drive and make himself generally useful in store. Address Box 14, Times Office.**

**HELP WANTED**—The above headings over classified "want" ads. in the Times attract the attention of the best help in every line.

**ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON** may earn a good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

**WANTED—Salesmen.** Many make \$100 to \$150 per month; some even more. Stock, \$750; general on reservation, \$100; from old stock, \$100. Advance weekly. Choice of territory. Address Washington Nursery Company, Toppenish, Washington.

**ENERGETIC MEN WANTED**—We require a good live man in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our products, taking up showcard on trees, fence posts, walls, etc., in conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary, \$8.50 per month and expenses. Steady employment. No expense required. Write for particulars. W. B. Warner, Medicine Co., London, Ont.

**WHEN ANSWERING** advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**WANTED—FEMALE HELP.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

**WANTED—Competent housemaid, must be well recommended. Apply Mrs. Galleyet, Hochelaga, Rockland avenue, between 10 and 11 o'clock.**

**MURSE—WANTED**—For five months' baby. Apply Telephone 465.

**WHEN ANSWERING** advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

**ACTIVE MAN** wants job as watchman, or work of any kind. Address R. R. in this office.

**WANTED—Position** in store or warehouse by a first-class salesman, best of references. Box M. Times.

**POSITION AS carstaker or janitor; will take care of old married couple.** Box 15, this office.

**CONTRACTORS**—We can furnish you with laborers or any kind of men, at short notice. Polas, Slava, Huna, Italian, Lithuanian, etc. Boston Shipping Co., 21 Norton street, New York City.

**WHEN ANSWERING** advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

**WANTED—Partnership in thriving business in this city. Reply, stating particulars, to L. H. in this office.**

**TAILORING BUSINESS FOR SALE.** Cheap. For particulars apply Times Office.

**CONVERT DULL DAYS** into busy ones, the Times "Wants" will do for you. They will put you in touch, like contractors with those people who want many things.

**FOR SALE**—Half interest in an old established manufacturing business. \$15,000 required, will pay handsomely and give employment to the purchaser as well. Apply to Mr. J. G. Harris & Son, 75 Government street.

**WHEN ANSWERING** advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**HELP WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

**WANTED—Man or woman manager** in each district, to represent established wholesale mail order house, to look after local advertising and appointing representative and local agents. Terms generally, £2 a week and expenses. This is no catch-penny proposition. For full particulars write W. A. Jenkins Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.

**WHEN ANSWERING** advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**FOR SALE.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

**NO BETTER INVESTMENT** offered in Victoria than North Can. Real Estate & Transportation, per cent. preference shares at par. Particulars from H. H. Jones & Co., 46 Government street.

**HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.**  
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

**BEST REAL ESTATE OFFER** on two streets, 100 ft. apart, 100 ft. wide, fronting on small barn, overlooking waters of Victoria Arm. For sale completely furnished throughout, ready to start fire in kitchen range, present price \$300. After January 1st, \$300. H. H. Jones & Co., Promis Block, 46 Government street.

**FOR SALE—6 acres, 3 miles out, Burnside.** \$25 if taken at once. Apply Box 194, Douglas street.

**FOR SALE—Cheap, a second-hand piano.** Apply 24 Collingwood street.

**FOR SALE—House (aged), weight about 1 lb, good worker, money refunded if not satisfactory.** Apply C. B. Jones, Colquitt's P. O.

**IF YOU HAVE** anything for sale and are averse to having the public know of it, the public is not apt to become inquisitive. Make your wants known through the Times want columns.

**FOR SALE—Shaving set.** £2.50; manif clock, £6.50; boy's seal £2. chain £1.25; 1/2 oz. gold chain £4.50; boy's vest £1.50; watch and gold plated chain £2.75; fire engineer books £1.50; hard wood tool chest £3.00; gold plated spectacles £1.25; Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand hats, £1.50; 100 ft. of 2 ft. 6 in. Government street, two doors below Government.

**FOR SALE—Triped camera.** 4 ft. by 5 ft. 1/2 in. rear view lens, leather shutter, good as new. Apply Box 16, Times Office.

**FOR SALE—Cheap, for cash, heavy and light express wagons, buggies and carts, and wagons.** 5¢ Discovery street, W. A. Robertson & Son.

**FOR SALE—20 ft. wide, 8 ft. 6 in. dump carts, refrigerator, tools, furniture, etc. at The Ark cor. Broad and Pandora streets.**

**THE BEST WAY** to let the people know that your proposition is a good one is through the advertising columns of the Times.

**ENGINE FOR SALE—10 horse power.** Can be seen in operation at the Times Building, 24 Broad street, running Times machinery.

**FOR SALE—Naptha launch Blanche,** of the following dimensions: 30 ft. long, 8 ft. 6 in. wide, 3 ft. in depth, 2 ft. 6 in. in first-class condition. For particulars apply to H. B. Martin & Co., 24 Wharf street.

**WHEN ANSWERING** advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**WHEN ANSWERING** advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

**A. B. MCNEILL**  
34 BROAD ST.  
PHONE 645.

**FOR QUICK SALE—SNAPS.**

2 LOFTS—Corner Oak Bay Ave. and Richmond Ave., one of the best corners in Oak Bay. For a short time, \$2,500.

LOT—Belmont avenue, fruit trees bearing, worth \$500 easy, \$300.

LOT—Gladstone avenue, southern aspect, \$450.

WATER FRONT—LOT—James Bay, small wharf, etc., \$4,300.

ACREAGE—Wilkinson road, Gordon Head and Saanich, from \$150 to \$600 an acre. Sell one acre up to \$2,000.

BUSINESS LOTS—Douglas and Yates Inquiries at office.

BUILDING LOTS—Cor. Cadboro Bay and Oak, \$750; near Beacon Hill and sea, lots from \$100 to \$600, in Pearce Estate, 3 lots, total \$1,200.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE—Gladstone avenue, modern improvements, grand view, splendid margin, \$4,500, cash and bonds on terms, immediate tenant.

OTHER GOOD BUYS—Inquire at office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED Position as companion; will live with us. Address Mrs. B. E. D. Advertising Bureau, 16 Government street.

MEMBER THE PLACE—5 DOUGLAS STREET.

**THE B.C. INFORMATION AGENCY, LTD.**  
74 DOUGLAS STREET.  
PHONE 815.

**HAVE FOR SALE:**

SPLENDID ACREAGE—immediately adjoining the city limits.

TO TWO FINE BUILDING LOTS—On St. Charles street.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—On Yates, Government, Douglas, Johnson, Store, Wharf, Fort and Broad streets.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FUHL LANDS—16 blocks varying from one to twenty acres.

WATER FRONTOAGE—On Prospect Lake, including ownership of water.

WATER FRONTOAGE—On Cordova Bay, splendid view.

WATER FRONTOAGE—Esquimalt harbour.

ON ISLAND FARMS—On Vancouver Island, adjacent Islands and Mainland.

RESIDENCES—in all parts of the city, from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

200 ACRES—For sub-division, inside city limits.

8 ROOM HOUSE—nice lawn and ornamental view, near Beacon Hill Park, cheap.

THIS IS ONLY A FEW OF US, we can suit you, or find what you want, if it is not on our list.

MONETE TO LOAN—On improved property.

200 ACRES—On Queen's Avenue, 70x110, \$600 each.

1 LOT—Corner Blanchard and Bay Streets, 71x41, \$250.

LOTS—Near Hillside Avenue, fine location, \$250 and \$300.

ACREAGE—In city, 20 minutes' walk from Post Office, splendid soil; will consider an offer.

OAK BAY AVENUE—7 roomed house, almost new, modern conveniences, lot 60x125, alley at back, fine view of bay, \$3,500.

3 HOUSES ON TWO LOTS—Sewer connection, in good repair, good neighborhood, rented, \$800.

200 ACRES—With road to water front, Cordova Bay, 5 acres cultivated, 8 acres cleared, balance good wood, \$200 per acre; terms.

16 ACRES—With road to water front, Esquimalt Harbour, 5 acres, \$1,000; terms.

200 ACRES—With road to water front, Esquimalt Harbour, 5 acres, \$1,000; terms.

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# HON. R. F. GREEN HAS RESIGNED POSITION

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Is To-day Winding Up Business in His Office.

Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works, has resigned his portfolio. The resignation was submitted late Saturday, and Hon. Mr. Green at once vacates the office. He is today busy winding up necessary business in his department, but will probably quit his office to-day finally. In retiring from the position in the government he still remains a member of the legislature and the member for Kaslo. From that position he does not retire.

Mr. Green announces that he withdrew from the government purely on personal grounds. He has business arrangements which will occupy his attention and in order to take up these his retirement was necessary. It is possible he says that he will remain a resident of Victoria.

It is not his intention to run as a candidate for the legislature at the next election.

Hon. R. G. Taylor, minister of finance, has been appointed temporarily to fill the office of chief commissioner.

The retirement of Mr. Green is regarded by politicians on both sides of politics as a step deemed necessary by the government as preparatory to an appeal to the country. It is felt that in his travels about the country Premier McBride has given unmistakable evidence that the administration of the lands and works department has been anything but popular. It has in fact been such as to condemn the government in the eyes of the electorate, and something heroic had to be done to offset this feeling if the government was to be returned.

Whether Mr. Green voluntarily offered to become a sacrifice or pressure was brought to bear on him to vacate from sources that could not well go

## WILL AUGMENT THE CANADIAN FORCES

### HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN WILL ENLIST

English Artillerymen Will Be Sent to Join Garrisons in the Dominion.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Special correspondence from London, England, says: In view of the requirements of the Canadian government, the army council has decided to allow 150 men to be obtained in this country for enlistment into the garrison artillery branch of the permanent forces of Canada, and commanders of coast defences have been instructed to submit the names of any volunteers from the Royal Garrison Artillery serving under their command. The conditions of service, pay and so forth are as follows: Suitable men to be enlisted as privates, to serve in the Royal Canadian Regiment—or any other permanent corps—in which there are vacancies—for a term of three years, with powers to re-engage up to 21 years for pension. Men must be medically fit, unmarried and of at least fair character. They should be trained soldiers, between 19 and 25 years of age, with not more than six years' previous service. Pay on enlistment, 50 cents a day; after three years' service 60 cents a day, and after six years' service 75 cents a day. Non-commissioned officers and men to receive a full outfit of Canadian clothing and necessaries on arrival at Halifax, N.S., and to receive Canadian pay and allowances from the Canadian government from date of embarkation. Men volunteering will be paid up to, and be granted a free discharge from date of embarkation, and their enlistment for the Canadian forces will date from the following day. They will probably be required to embark about January 1st next.

NINE MEN DROWNED.

Captains and Surviving Members of the Crew of the Frithof Landed.

New York, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the H.M.A.R. Argentine steamship *Cashalote*, coming from the South, has brought here the captain and 26 seamen of the Norwegian steamship *Frihjor*, which was wrecked during a whaling expedition at South Georgia in the Antarctic on November 20th. Nine of the crew were lost in the disaster.

The *Frihjor* is the same vessel that was sent in November, 1905, to rescue the Nordenskjold Antarctic expedition.

LIEUT.-COL. FISSET'S SUCCESSOR.

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Jones is Director-General of the Army Medical Corps.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—Lieut.-Col. G. Carter-Jones, of Halifax, has arrived in Ottawa to take the place of Lieut.-Col. Fiset, who has been appointed deputy minister of militia, as director-general of the army medical corps. Lieut. Jones is a son of the late Lieut.-Governor Jones of Nova Scotia.

SHAH SINKING RAPIDLY.

Tehran, Dec. 24.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Shah was reported to be sinking rapidly.

unheeded is not made known. He resigned at arriving from Vancouver on Saturday evening.

It is certain that some of Mr. Green's worst opponents were those in the Conservative party. Members of the government even were anxious to have him removed.

That Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, who is credited with having an eye on the position and who claims to have peculiar qualities for the office, may be given this post before the election is announced.

The preparations by the Conservatives in the way of nominating candidates in the various constituencies seem to indicate that an election is near at hand.

Premier McBride was himself nominated as the Conservative candidate for his old constituency of Eudway on Saturday. The Premier on Saturday evening addressed a meeting at Mission in which he accepted the nomination on Thursday at a convention in Cranbrook. James A. Harvey was selected as the Conservative nominee for that constituency. Mr. Harvey is a barrister of Cranbrook.

William Manson, the sitting member for Alberni, has also been named as the candidate for that constituency.

On Thursday evening the convention will be held for the selection of a Conservative candidate in Esquimalt. While C. E. Pooley is likely to get the nomination, it is generally expected that the name of H. Dulles Helmcken, K. C., will come up before the convention, and as he is very popular in certain parts of the riding, it is even prophesied by some that he will secure the nomination.

Premier McBride when spoken to today respecting the resignation of Mr. Green admitted it was a fact, but said he must refuse to discuss the matter at present.

Whether Mr. Green voluntarily offered to become a sacrifice or pressure was brought to bear on him to vacate from sources that could not well go

unheeded is not made known. He resigned at arriving from Vancouver on Saturday evening.

It is certain that some of Mr. Green's worst opponents were those in the Conservative party. Members of the government even were anxious to have him removed.

That Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, who is



One "Fruit-a-tives" Tablet contains all the medicinal virtues of several apples, oranges, figs and prunes. In eating fruit, the part that does good is almost counterbalanced by the indigestible pulp.

## Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are the curative qualities without the woody fibre. The juices are so combined by the secret process that their action is much more powerful and efficacious. Try "FRUIT-A-TIVES." See how gently they act, and how quickly they cure you of Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Stomach, Headaches and Kidney Troubles.

At your druggist's. 50c. box.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

## NEW WARD SYSTEM AT NEXT ELECTION

Two Aldermen Will Be Elected From Each of the Five Divisions.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The new ward system, as authorized by by-law No. 481, which was passed by the city council in July, will be brought into operation for the first time at the forthcoming municipal election. Instead of the old arrangement whereby three wards existed, each being represented by three aldermen, the new division of the city provides for five wards, each of which will contribute two aldermen to the board. The number of members will thus be increased to eleven, including the Mayor. The boundaries of the new wards are described in the by-law as follows:

Ward No. 1.—The boundary line commences in the public landing on the harbor shore line at the foot of Yates street; thence easterly along Yates street to Government street; thence northerly along Government street to Queen's avenue; thence easterly along Queen's avenue to Douglas street; thence along Douglas street to Yates street; thence westerly, partly along the western shore of Victoria harbor, southeasterly to Victoria harbor midway between Laurel Point and the opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; in a straight line to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 2.—The limits of this ward start at the junction of Yates and Government streets, thence northerly along the easterly boundary of ward No. 1 to the city boundary line at Tolmie avenue; thence easterly along the northerly city boundary line to the northeastern corner of section 4; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of said section 4 to Bay street; thence westerly along Bay street to Chambers street; thence southerly along Chambers street to Pandora avenue; thence westerly along Pandora street to Quadra street; thence southerly along Quadra street to Yates street; thence westerly along Yates street to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 3.—It is bounded on the east by the junction of Government and Yates street; thence easterly and northerly along the south and eastern boundary (as hereinbefore defined) of ward No. 2 to the city boundary on the north; thence easterly along the northerly and easterly city boundary line to its intersection with Oak Bay avenue; thence westerly along Oak Bay avenue and Fort street to Government street; thence northerly along Government street to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 4.—The boundary starts at the junction of Government and Yates street; thence southerly and easterly along the boundaries of ward No. 3 to the easterly city boundary; thence southerly and westerly along the city boundary line to Foul Bay; thence westerly along the shore line of Foul Bay and Ross Bay to the southwestern corner of block 51, Fairfield estate (Dallas road); including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the said shore line; thence northerly along Dallas road to Fairfield road; thence westerly along Fairfield road; thence westerly along Vancouver street; thence northerly along Vancouver street to Collinson street; thence along Collinson street to Quadra street (formerly Victoria Crescent) at its junction with Blanchard street; thence northerly along Blanchard street to Burdette avenue (formerly Church way); thence westerly along Burdette avenue to Langley street; thence northerly along Langley street to Yates street; thence easterly along Yates street to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 5.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 4 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 6.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 5 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 7.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 6 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 8.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 7 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 9.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 8 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 10.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 9 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 11.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 10 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 12.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 11 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 13.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 12 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 14.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 13 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 15.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 14 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 16.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 15 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 17.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 16 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 18.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 17 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 19.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 18 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 20.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 19 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point and the nearest opposite point of land on the Songhees Indian reserve; thence easterly in a straight line to the public landing at the foot of Yates street, including all wharves, jetties and buildings along the shore line; thence easterly along the southern boundary of ward No. 1 to the point of commencement.

Ward No. 21.—Commening at the junction of Langley street with Yates street; the boundary runs southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of ward No. 20 to the shore line at Ross Bay; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along and around the shore line of Ross Bay and the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to the northern extremity of Laurel Point at the entrance to Victoria harbor; thence northerly to a point midway between Laurel Point